



T H E New London Spelling-Book.

Or the YOUNG GENTLEMAN's and LADY's
GUIDE to the ENGLISH TONGUE.

C O N T A I N I N G

1. A natural and easy Method to pronounce and express both common Words and proper Names, gradually ascending from One to Six Syllables, properly distinguished by Tables. Together with easy Lessons, placed at the End of each Table, for the more speedy way of teaching Children to read. Also is added, a few Lessons on various Subjects in Verse; with Rules and Maxims of moral Conduct, &c. and may be spoke extempore on breaking-up.
 2. A Table of Words, that are the same or nearly alike in Sound but different in Signification and in Spelling; in which the Scholar should be made perfect, to spell without Book, to prevent the writing one Word for another.
 3. Directions for an agreeable Behaviour and polite Address; with a Table of Words, properly accented for Exercise in Spelling.
 4. Lessons on various Subjects, in Prose and Verse.
 5. A plain and compendious Grammar, with the use of Points or Stops, Capitals and the Abbreviations used in Printing or Writing, the Arithmetical Tables of Money, Weights, Measure, &c. to which is added, four Lessons in Geography, on the four Quarters of the Globe, also a short Account of the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to the Reign of George the Second inclusive; likewise the Church Catechism.
- In the whole of which great Care has been taken to collect what might teach Youth their Duty and Behaviour towards God and Man, and is recommended by several eminent Schoolmasters as the most useful Performance for the instruction of Youth extant, as it will enable the Teacher to instruct his Scholars to read with Propriety, without the Assistance of any other Book.

The ELEVENTH EDITION, corrected and improved.

By C H A R L E S V Y S E,
Author of the TUTOR'S GUIDE; the KEY to the Tutor's
GUIDE; a NEW GEOGRAPHICAL GRAMMAR for the Use
of Schools; the LADIES ACCOMPLISHMENT, &c.

L O N D O N:
Printed for G. G. & J. ROBINSON, in Pall-mall near St. James's Church.
MDCCLXIII.



P R E F A C E.

THE Reader, by perusing the **TITLE-PAGE** of this little Book, will easily be acquainted with its Contents and Use.

I shall not follow the ungenerous, though common Maxim, of endeavouring to raise the Merits of my own Performance, by depreciating the Labours of those who have written on the same Subject. They have all used their best Endeavours to promote the Education of Youth; and have therefore deserved well of the Public.

I am not vain enough to imagine, that my Method is free from Faults; on the contrary, I should be extremely obliged to any Gentleman for such Hints and Observations as may tend to its Improvement; and I assure them with great Sincerity, that I will make the best Use in my Power of their Information.

I have spent some Years in studying the best Methods to promote the public Benefit, and reducing them to Practice in my own Academy. The Success, in general, has been answerable to my Expectation, and the Pleasure I have taken in the Work ; but how I have succeeded in the following Pages, must be left to Experience, and the Judgment of the Public, to whose Decisions I cheerfully submit, hoping the Alterations and Additions which have been made in the present Edition of this little Book, will meet with the Approbation of those Persons who have given it the Preference in their Schools.

C. Vyse.

*New Quebec-street,
Portman Square.*

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Engraved for VYSE'S



London Published by G Robinson

NEW LONDON SPELLING BOOK

N n 	O o 	P p 
Norwegian.	Ojibwa.	Persian.
Q q 	R r 	S s 
Quaker.	Russian.	Spaniard.
T t 	V v 	W w 
Turk.	Venetian.	Welchman.
X x 	Y y 	Z z 
Xenophon.	Y (Letter).	Zealander.

A
 B
 C
 D
 E
 F
 G
 H
 I
 J
 K
 L
 M
 N
 O
 P
 Q
 R
 S
 T
 U
 V
 W
 X
 Y
 Z

THE New London Spelling Book.

THE ALPHABET.

Old Roman.		Italic.		Old English.	Pronounced.
A	a	A	a	A	ay
B	b	B	b	B	bee
C	c	C	c	C	fee
D	d	D	d	D	dee
E	e	E	e	E	e
F	f	F	f	F	eff
G	g	G	g	G	gee
H	h	H	h	H	aytsh
I	i	I	i	I	i
J	j	J	j	J	jay
K	k	K	k	K	cay
L	l	L	l	L	ell
M	m	M	m	M	em
N	n	N	n	N	en
O	o	O	o	O	o
P	p	P	p	P	pee
Q	q	Q	q	Q	cu
R	r	R	r	R	ar
S	s	S	s	S	efs
T	t	T	t	T	tee
V	v	V	v	V	vee
U	u	U	u	U	you
W	w	W	w	W	double you
X	x	X	x	X	eks
Y	y	Y	y	Y	wi
Z	z	Z	z	Z	zed

B

T A B L E II.

Syllables of three Letters.

LESSON VIII.

tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry

qua	que	qui	quo	quy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu
sma	sme	smi	sno	smu
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu

LESSON IX.

dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly

LESSON XI.

sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
ska	ske	ski	sno	sku	sky
sma	sme	smi	sno	smu	sny

LESSON X.

gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
pla	pte	pli	plo	plu	ply
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry

LESSON XII.

wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy

Note. ph sound like f.

T A B L E III.

Words of three Letters.

LESSON XIII.

A	DD	dad	dug	fup
	bad	gad	ham	bat
	dab	bag	fam	cat
	mab	cag	dim	but
	bib	leg	him	cut
	rib	big	fun	nut
	mob	wig	gun	put
	fob	dag	map	rip
	rub	hag	fap	fip
	tub	bug	cup	tip

LESSON XIV.

B AY	way	law	how
cay	boy	maw	low
day	coy	paw	mow
hay	toy	saw	now
lay	buy	taw	row
pay	caw	bow	fow
fay	daw	cow	vow

TABLE IV.

Words of four Letters.

B LAB	bled	them	that
stab	shed	stem	what
crib	clod	grim	knit
squib	trod	swim	writ
knob	drag	span	blot
fnob	stag	swan	knot
clud	clog	snap	glut
drub	frog	flap	flut

TABLE V.

Words ending with a final e.

LESSON XVI.

B AKE	tube	strife	luke
cake	face	wife	ale
bribe	grace	bake	gale
tribe	blade	make	time
robe	shade	like	crime
globe	rode	spike	home
cube	strode	duke	some

LESSON XVII.

C ANE	care	rife	write
pane	fware	wife	lute
bane	were	rose	flute
dane	there	those	five
tune	bare	whose	hive
prune	rare	ufe	large
hope	cure	mufe	charge
pope	pure	white	

TABLE VI.

Words ending with a double Consonant.

LESSON XVIII.

B ACK	act	might	firm
stack	track	right	pafs
neck	stiff	bright	brass
check	skiff	shall	much
peck	craft	small	fuch
quick	shafe	lark	bench
lock	left	mark	French
knack	light	term	

TABLE VII.

Words composed of one or more Consonants and a Diphthong.

LESSON XIX.

A IL	eight	joint	taught
bail	height	moift	cause
fail	weight	voice	pause
paint	reign	choice	feud
faint	vein	aunt	rheum
faith	oil	daunt	pouch
faith	boil	caught	vouch

LESSON XX.

B EE.	door	poach	fruit
thee	floor	roast	lewd
queen	sea	toast	shew'd
feet	tea	chief	fowl
meet	peach	thief	howl
good	teach	bawl	beau
stood	read	brawl	dieu
fool	knead	drawn	lieu
school	coach	suit	view

*Some Easy Lessons, consisting of Words not exceeding
Three Letters.*

LESSON I.

A bad Boy and a bad Man go in a bad Way,
and put off the Law of God.

All who sin go in a bad Way; do you no ill,
nor use the ill Way; for the End of it is bad.

LESSON II.

My Son, let not a bad Boy sit by you; nor
go in his ill way, if you are bid. For if you
do ill you cannot go to God.

In God do I put my Joy, and to him do I
cry all the Day.

LESSON III.

My Joy is to try the Law of my God. I am
not in the Way of Sin, for if I do sin, I can-
not go to God.

Go not far off me, O my God; and let me
not go out of the Way of thy Law.

L E S S O N IV.

If Sin be in us, we are in an ill Way; let us all go out of it for it is bad for us.

Who can say he has no Sin, and is in the Way of God? Not one can say so. But all my Joy is to try and use the Way of the Lord; for no one is set far off by him, who go in his Way; but Sin is our Foe.

L E S S O N V.

The Eye of God is on all Men, in God do I put my Joy, and to him do I cry all the Day.

If any Man do ill he can-not go to God, for the Way of God is no ill Way. My Son, do as you are bid, but if you are bid, do no ill.

L E S S O N VI.

I see thy Way, O God; O how I joy in it; O let me not sin.

Let not my Sin put me off, let me not go to the Pit, but try me in thy Way. The bad Man is a Foe to God, and God is a Foe to the bad Man; so let us not do ill.

Some Easy Lessons, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

L E S S O N VII.

I will mind thee, O Lord, for thou art kind to me.

Day by Day will I pray to thee.

Go not far from me, O God, my God.

Keep me, O Lord, from such as love not thy Law, and walk not in thy Ways.

L E S S O N VIII.

My Son, if thy Ways are bad, see that you mend, and the Lord will help you. For the Eye of the Lord is on all Men; and he will help all who cry to him.

L E S S O N IX.

I will mind the Way of the Lord my God, that I may not sin.

I will shun them that will hurt me, lest I be hurt by them.

L E S S O N X.

I will not walk with them that are bad, lest I be so too.

But I will walk in the Way of my God, and then he will help me.

L E S S O N XI.

My Son, do all that is just, and God will love you; call on him, and he will help you; seek the Lord, and you will find him.

For the Lord will help all them that cry to him with a pure Mind.

L E S S O N XII.

I will not walk with bad Men, but I will walk in a good Path all my Life; that I may keep in the Way of the Lord my God. For God doth see us, and all that we do; I will sing to the Lord all the Day long.

L E S S O N XIII.

I know that all my Ways will be just, when I hold fast the Laws of God.

For this will I call on him and pay my Vow.

I will pray to God all the Day; I will lift up my Mind to him, and call on him for Help.

L E S S O N XIV.

The Lord is the true God, and doth mind
all that we say and do.

The Lord our God is one God; it is he that
hath made us; to him will I go for Help.

L E S S O N XV.

My Son, you must love them that do not love
you, as well as them that do love you.

My Son, you must pray for them that hate
you, and God will love you; for we are all under
his Care.

*Some easy Lessons, consisting of Words not exceeding
five Letters.*

L E S S O N XVI.

THE Lord is God, it is he that made us,
so we must love him.

The Fear of the Lord, is to hate what is bad.

To do Good, is the Way to find it.

Fear to do ill, and you will do well.

Time and Tide, will stay for no Man.

L E S S O N XVII.

The Fear of the Lord, is the good Man's Stay,
and no Harm will move him.

All Good is from God, he will give all Joy to
us that love and o-bey him.

Mine Eyes look up to him on high, my Mind
is fix-ed on his Laws.

L E S S O N XVIII.

The Lord is nigh to all them that call on him, so will I call on him for Help, that I may be safe from them that hate me and wish me Evil.

The Lord, he is God, and Lord of all; just and true are all his Ways, and ho-ly is his Name.

L E S S O N XIX.

I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt have none else but me; the Word was with God, and the Word was God; all were made by him, and with-out him we can-not be safe from them that hate us.

L E S S O N XX.

All they that love God will keep his Laws: and all ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate Sin.

I will love thee, O Lord; as long as I live; so keep me; O God, from all bad Men; for my Hope is in thee.

L E S S O N XXI.

My Son, walk not in thy own Way, but walk in the Way of the Lord, and he will love you and do you Good.

My Son, do not play with them that do ill; for if you do, the Lord will not love you.

L E S S O N XXII.

I will love thee, O Lord, for thou hast made me, and art kind to me in all that I do.

Day by Day, will I sing to thee, and I will not play with them that take thy Name in vain ; but I will love thy Law and walk in thy Ways.

Some more easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable, on God, the Creation, the Birth and Death of Christ.

L E S S O N XXIII.

ON God is my Love, he is good to all ; all Things are of him.

Our God is a great God ; he is King of Kings ; and Lord of Lords.

By the Word of God all Things were made.

L E S S O N XXIV.

First of all, God made Heaven and Earth. He then made the Light and Shade. The Light to make Day, and the Shade Night : and the Eve and the Morn were the first Day.

L E S S O N XXV.

The next Thing God made was the Air and Sky, which was the Work of the next Day.

Then did he part the Sea from the Land ; he made the Earth to bring forth Grass, and all Sorts of Herbs to yield Seed, and Trees to bear Fruit ; and God saw it was good : this was the Work of the third Day.

L E S S O N XXVI.

Then God made the Sun, that great Light, to rule the Day.

He made the Moon, the less Light, to rule the Night; he also made the Stars, that shine so bright in the Sky, and cheer the Gloom of Night: this was done on the fourth Day.

L E S S O N XXVII.

Next God made the Fish of the Sea, and Fowls of the Air; which was the Work of the fifth Day.

And on the sixth Day, God made all the Beasts of the Earth, and each Thing that creeps on the Ground.

L E S S O N XXVIII.

On the same sixth Day, God made Man to rule all the rest, the Fish of the Sea, Fowl of the Air, and each Thing that lives or moves on the Earth.

~~And~~ God saw all the Things that he had made; and they were all the best that could be.

Words of Two Syllables, accented on the First Syllable.

T A B L E I.

A B-ject	a-gue	an-chor	an-them
ab-sent	al-mond	an-gel	an-vil
ab-bey	al-so	an-ger	a-ny
ac-cent	al-tar	an-gle	a-pron
af-ter	al-way	an-guish	ar-cher
a-lum	am-ber	an-swer	ar-mor

ar-my	bar-gain	bi-ble	blaf-ter
ar-row	bas-ley	bi-as	bob-bin
au-thor	bar-rel	bib-ber	bod-kin
Bab-ble	bar-ren	big-ness	bob-tail
ba-con	bas-h-ful	bish-op	bog-gle
bad-ness	bas-ket	bif-ket	boil-ing
back-bite	ba-son	bit-ter	bold-ness
back-ward	ba-stard	bit-tern	bol-ster
bas-fle	bat-ter	blank-ness	bon-dage
ba-lance	bat-tle	blan-ket	bon-net
bag-gage	bai-liff	blem-ish	boo-by
bald-ness	beau-ty	blind-fold	book-ish
ban-dage	beck-on	blind-ness	bor-der
ban-dy	bed-stead	blif-ter	bor-row
bane-ful	beg-gar	block-head	bot-tom
ba-nish	bel-lows	blood-shot	boun-ty
bank-er	bet-ter	blof-som	bow-els
ban-quet	be-ver	blow-ing	boy-ish
ban-ter	ber-ry	blub-ber	brace-let
bap-tism	be-som	blun-der	

LESSON XXIX.

Last of all, God made Man, of the Dust of the Earth, and called his name Adam; and Adam gave Names to all the Beasts, Fowls, and Fishes which were created.

LESSON XXX.

But as God had made a Male and Fe-male of of e-ve-ry liv-ing Thing ex-cept Wo-man, he there-fore brought a deep Sleep up-on A-dam, and took a Rib out of his Side, of which he form-ed a Wo-man, and her Name was call-ed Eve; and from these two sprang all the peo-ple of the Earth.

L E S S O N XXXI.

God, that made the World, and all Things in it; he is Lord of all, and dwells not in a House that is made with Hands.

Nor is he in need of one Thing, since he gives to all, Life, Breath, and all good Things.

L E S S O N XXXII.

The Lord has made of one Blood, all Sorts of Men, to dwell on the Face of all the Earth, and has fixed the Times and Bounds of their Place, that they should seek the Lord, if by some Means they might find him, though he be not far from each of us.

L E S S O N XXXIII.

For in the Lord we live, move, and are; for we are all his Seed.

Since then we are the Seed of God, we ought not to think that he is like Gold, Wood, or Stone, cut in due Form by the Art of Man.

L E S S O N XXXIV.

The Lord God made Man at First in a State of Blifs; but through Sin, he fell from that State, in-to a State of Sin and Mi-fe-ry.

Christ our Lord came down from on high, to save Man from Sin and Death.

L E S S O N XXXV.

His Birth was mean and low; his Life meek and free from Pride; his Laws he gave to the World, and by him we have all Hope to live in Blifs and Joy, when the World shall come to an End.

L E S S O N XXXVI.

Let us all, here on Earth, strive to be like him; that is, let us be good as he was good, and meek as he was meek.

Low in our own Eyes as he was; then he will raise us up on high, and make us, Sons of God.

L E S S O N XXXVII.

Our Lord Christ Jesus came down into this World, to save Men. He taught the right Way to the next; and did shew us the Path we should walk in.

L E S S O N XXXVIII.

But when all this Good was done for us, he was nail-ed up to a Cross; he was laid in the Grave; and, for our Sakes, went through the Vale of Death that we might live, and be Heirs of Blifs.

T A B L E I. *Continued.*

B Reast-plate	bro-ker	bul-lock	but-ter
bran-dish	bro-ther	bul-rush	but-ton
bram-ble	bru-tal	bul-wark	bux-om
bra-zen	brut-ish	bun-dle	buz-zard
breath-less	bub-ble	bur-den	Cab-bage
bri-dle	buck-et	burn-ish	cab-bin
brief-ly	buck-ler	bur-gefs	cal-dron
bri-er	buc-kle	burn-ing	cam-bric
brim-stone	buck-ram	bu-ry	Cam-bridge
bri-ny	bud-get	bush-el	cam-blet
Bri-tish	buf-fet	buf-tle	cam-el
brit-tle	bul-let	but-cher	cam-phor

ca-nal	cer-tain	chym-ist	com-frey
can-cel	cha-lice	ci-der	com-mon
can-dle	chal-dron	ci-pher	com-mune
can-ker	chal-lenge	ceil-ing	com-pact
can-non	cham-ber	cif-tern	com-pass
can-ton	chan-cel	ci-tron	com-ma
can-vas	chand-ler	ci-ty	com-merce
ca-per	chan-nel	ci-vet	com-pound
ca-pon	chap-man	ci-vil	con-cord
cap-tain	chap-let	cla-mor	con-course
cap-tive	chap-lain	clap-per	con-duct
car-cass	chap-ter	cla-ret	con-duit
car-go	cha-pel	cla-ry	con-flict
car-nal	char-ger	cler-gy	con-quer
care-ful	charm-er	cli-ent	con-fort
car-nage	charm-ing	cli-mate	con-stant
car-pet	char-ter	clo-set	con-strue
car-rot	cha-sten	cloi-ster	con-test
car-ry	chat-tels	clou-dy	con-trite
car-ver	cheap-en	clo-ven	con-vent
case-ment	cheat-ful	clu-ster	con-verse
cas-tle	che-rish	clut-ter	con-vex
cas-ket	cher-ry	cock-ney	con-vict
cau-dle	chef-nut	cof-fee	con-vey
cau-sey	Ches-ter	cof-fin	cool-ness
caul-dron	child-hood	col-lar	coo-per
ca-vil	child-ish	col-lege	cop-per
ce-dar	chil-dren	col-lop	co-py
cel-lar	chim-ney	co-lours	co-ral
cen-for	chi-fel	co-lumn	cor-ner
cen-sure	cha-fer	come-ly	cor-net
cen-ture	chris-ten	co-met	cof-set
cen-try	chuc-kle	com-fort	cof-tive
cen-tre	churl-ish	com-bat	cof-tard

oun-ter	da-mask	doubt-lefs	ed-dy
oun-ty	dam-fel	Do-ver	e-dict
ou-ple	dam-son	dough-ty	ef-fort
ou-rage	dan-dle	dow-er	eigh-ty
ou-fin	dan-driff	dow-lafs	ei-ther
ow-flip	dan-gle	down-ward	el-bow
ox-comb	dark-nefs	dow-ny	el-der
rack-nels	dar-ling	drow-zy	em-ber
raf-ty	dar-nel	drab-ler	em-blem
crea-ture	da-ftard	dra-gon	en-try
cre-dit	daugh-ter	dra-per	en-voy
cri-er	daz-zle	draw-er	en-vy
crim-son	dead-ly	draw-ing	e-qual
crook-ed	death-lefs	dread-ful	ef-fay
crotch-et	de-cent	drea-mer	e-vil
cru-el	de-ift	dri-ver	er-min
crop-per	de-luge	drop-fy	er-rant
cud-gel	dew-lap	drub-bing	er-ror
cul-ture	di-al	drow-fy	e-ven
cun-ning	di-et	drum-mer	Eu-robe
cu-rate	dif-fer	drunk-ard	eu-nuch
cur-dle	dim-pel	dry-fhod	ex-it
cur-ling	din-ner	duke-dom	Fa-ble
cuf-tom	dif-cord	du-ty	fa-bric
cut-ler	dif-mal	dwin-dle	fac-tor
cy-prefs	dif-own	Ea-gle	fag-got
cyg-net	dif-tance	ea-ger	faith-ful
cym-bol	di-vers	ear-ly	fal-con
Dag-ger	diz-zy	ear-nest	falf-hood
dag-gle	doc-tor	earth-quake	fa-milh
dain-ty	dole-ful	earth-en	fa-mous
dai-ry	dol-phin	East-er	far-thing
dal-ly	do-tard	east-ward	fan-cy
dam-age	doubt-ful	ea-fy	far-mer

far-row	faul-ter	fee-ble	fe-male
fas-ten	fa-vor	feel-ing	fer-ment
fa-tal	fear-ful	fe-lon	fer-ret
fat-ness	fea-thers	fel-low	fer-ry

A few Lessons from the Psalms.

LESSON XXXIX.

LORD, who shall dwell in thy House, or who shall rest on thy holy Hill?

He that leads a god-ly Life, and doth the Things which are right, and speaks the Truth from his Heart.

He that sets no bounds by his own Ways, but is low in his own Eyes, and makes much of them that fear the Lord.

LESSON XL.

He that hath not done Ill to his Friend, nor spoke Ill of him.

He that hath done Good to his Neigh-bour, and not done ill Things, shall not fall, but stand fast to the End.

Keep me, O God, for in thee have I put my Trust.

LESSON XLI.

O my Soul! thou hast said to the Lord, Thou art my God: my Goods are of no Worth unto thee.

All my Joy is in the Saints that are in the Earth, and such as love thy Way.

My Heart is glad, my Joy is great.

LESSON XLII.

For Thou, Lord, hast de-li-ver-ed my Soul from Death, and my Feet from fall-ing; that I may walk be-fore God in the Light of the Liv-ing.

I will love thee, O Lord, my Strength, the Lord is my Rock, and my strong Hold, my God and my Might, in whom I will trust.

LESSON XLIII.

I will call on the Lord for Help; so shall I be safe from them that hate me.

The Pains of Hell came round me; the Snares of Death took hold upon me.

But I will call on the Lord, and make my Com-plaint to my God.

LESSON XLIV.

So shall he hear my Voice out of his ho-ly Hill, and my Com-plaint shall come to him.

The Way of God is a pure and ho-ly Way, the Word of the Lord is just, and en-dur-eth for ever.

The Lord keeps all those that put their Trust in him.

LESSON XLV.

For, who is God but the Lord? or, who hath Strength but our God?

It is God that girds me with Strength of War, and makes my Way pleas-ing un-to him.

He makes my Feet like Hart's Feet, and sets me up on high.

LESSON XLVI.

For this Cause will I give Thanks unto thee, O Lord, and sing Praises un-to thy ho-ly Name!

My God, look on me, why hast thou left me, and art so far from my Health, and from the Words of my Com-plaint?

Our old Men did hope in Thee, they did trust in thee, and thou didst help them.

LESSON XLVII.

They did call on thee, and thou didst save them; they put their Trust in thee, and thou didst help them.

To thee, O Lord, will I lift up my Soul, my God, I have put my Trust in thee; O let me not be brought to Shame!

LESSON XLVIII.

For all they that hope in thee shall have Joy;
but such as go out of thy Way shall be brought
low.

Shew me thy Ways, O Lord, and teach me,
thy Paths.

Lead me forth in thy Truth, and learn me,
for thou art the God of my Health; in thee
hath been my Hope all the Day long.

T A B L E I. *Continued.*

F Es-ter	flo-rift	fra-grant	gam-mon
fet-ter	floun-der	free-ly	gan-der
fe-ver	flow-ers	fren-zy	gan-grene
few-el	flu-ent	friend-ly	gar-land
fif-ty	flut-ter	frof-ty	gar-nish
fil-berd	fol-low	fro-zen	gar-ret
fid-dle	fon-dle	fru-gal	ga-ther
fi-gure	fool-ish	fruit-ful	ghast-ly
fil-thy	foot-man	ful-ness	gau-dy
fi-nal	fore-cast	fu-mous	gaz-ing
fi-nite	fore-head	fum-ble	gen-der
fi-nish	fore-most	fun-ny	gen-tile
fir-kin	fore-sight	fur-nish	gen-tle
firm-ness	fo-rest	fur-ther	gen-try
fix-ed	for-mer	fu-ry	ges-ture
flab-by	form-al	fuf-ty	gi-ant
flag-gon	for-tune	fu-ture	gib-bet
flan-nel	found-er	Gain-fay	gid-dy
flat-ter	four-fold	gaf-fer	gin-gle
flesh-ly	foun-tain	gal-lant	gild-ing
fla-vor	fow-ler	game-ster	gin-ger

gimb-let	gro-cer	harm-les	hoa-ry
gir-dle	ground-les	har-nes	hoarfe-nes
giz-zard	gruff-nes	har-row	hob-ble
glad-nes	guilt-les	har-vest	hogf-head
glean-ings	guil-ty	hatch-et	hol-low
glim-mer	gun-ner	haugh-ty	ho-ly
glea-ming	guf-fet	hate-ful	hom-age
glo-ry	gut-ter	ha-tred	ho-nes
glas-fy	gut-tle	ha-zard	hood-wink
glut-ton	guz-zle	ha-zy	hope-ful
goat-ish	Ha-bit	hear-ing	hor-rid
gob-ble	hack-ney	heark-en	hor-ror
gol-den	had-dock	hear-ty	horfe-leece
gof-lin	hag-gle	heart-les	horfe-man
gof-sip	hai-ry	hea-ven	hof-tage
gou-ty	hail-stone	hea-then	hof-tile
grace-ful	hal-berd	hea-vy	house-hold
gram-mar	hal-low	hel-met	huf-fing
gran-deur	ham-let	He-brew	hu-man
graf-fy	ham-mer	help-ful	hum-ble
gra-tis	ham-per	hence-forth	hu-mour
graz-ing	hand-ful	hem-lock	hun-dred
gra-vy	hand-maid	herb-age	hun-gry
grey-hound	hand-some	herds-man	hus-band
grea-fy	han-dy	her-mit	hyf-sop
great-nes	hang-er	her-rings	I-mage
gree-dy	hang-ings	hew-er	in-cense
green-ish	hank-er	hick-up	in-cest
greet-ing	han-fel	hig-ler	in-dex
griev-ance	hap-py	hil-loc	in-fant
griev-ous	har-bour	hin-der	in-fect
grin-der	hard-en	hin-drance	in-stant
grif-tle	har-dy	hire-lings	in-stinct
groan-ing	har-lot	hi-ther	in-ward

iron	kind-nefs	lea-ther	lurch-er
if-sue	king-dom	learn-ing	luft-ful
item	kinf-man	length-en	luft-tre
jab-ber	kit-chen	lep-rous	Ma-jor
jag-ged	knav-iff	lewd-nefs	mal-let
jail-lap	kneel-ing	li-bel	mam-mon
jan-gle	know-ing	li-cenfe	man-date
jar-gon	know-ledge	light-ning	man-drake
jaf-per	knuc-kles	lim-ber	man-ger
jar-ring	La-bor	li-mit	man-gle
ave-lin	lac-key	lim-ner	man-ly
jai-lor	lad-der	lin-guift	man-ners
jea-lous	la-ding	li-quor	man-tle
jel-ly	la-dle	li-quid	ma-ny
jeft-er	la-dy	lift-ed	mar-ker
je-fuit	lamb-kin	lit-ter	mar-ble
Jew-iff	lan-cet	lit-tle	mar-quis
jingle	land-lord	live-ly	mar-ihal
join-ture	land-fcape	liz-ard	mar-tyr
jol-ley	lan-guiff	lob-by	ma-son
jour-ney	lap-pet	lob-fter	maf-ter
joy-ful	lap-wing	lock-et	maf-tic
judg-ment	lar-der	lo-cuft	mend-ing
jug-gle	large-nefs	lodg-ment	mer-chant
ju-lep	laft-ly	lof-ty	mer-cy
jum-ble	lat-chet	loi-ter	mes-fage
junc-ture	la-ther	loofe-nefs	med-dle
juft-ice	lat-ten	lord-ly	mid-wife
Keep-er	lat-tice	love-ly	migh-ty
ken-nel	la-ver	low-nefs	mil-ler
ker-nel	laugh-ter	loy-al	mil-dew
kid-nap	law-yer	lu-cid	mim-ic
kid-ney	la-zy	lug-gage	mind-ful
kin-dle	lean-nefs	lum-ber	mat-ter

max-im	mur-mur	nim-ble	o-ral
may-or	mu-sic	nip-pers	o-range
mea-sure	muf-ket	no-ble	or-chard
med-dle	muf-lin	nog-gin	or-gan
meek-ness	muf-tard	non-age	o-ver
mel-low	mut-ton	non-suit	out-cast
mem-ber	muz-zle	nos-tril	out-cry
men-ace	myr-tle	no-tice	out-moſt
mi-nim	myſ-tic	no-vel	out-rage
min-gle	Na-ked	num-ber	out-side
miſ-chief	name-leſs	nur-ture	out-ward
mix-ture	nap-kin	nui-fance	out-works
mo-del	nar-row	nut-meg	ox-en
mo-dern	naſ-ty	nuz-zle	Pack-age
moi-ſture	na-tive	Oaſ-iſh	pad-dle
mon-key	na-ture	ob-ject	pad-dock
mon-ſter	na-vel	of-fal	pad-lock
mor-al	na-vy	ob-long	pa-gan
mor-fel	naugh-ty	o-dor	pain-ful
mor-tar	neat-neſs	of-fer	paint-er
moſt-ly	need-ful	of-fice	paint-ing
mo-tive	neigh-bour	o-gle	pal-ace
move-ment	nei-ther	oint-ment	pal-ate
mourn-ful	Nep-tune	old-er	pale-neſs
muck-worm	ner-vous	o-live	pal-let
muf-fle	new-neſs	o-men	pan-cake
mul-let	nib-ble	on-ſet	pan-try
mum-ble	nice-ly	o-pen	pa-per
mur-der	nig-gard	op-tic	pa-piſt

L E S S O N XLIX.

O Lord, think not on the Sins of my Youth,
but think on me, O Lord, for my Good.

All the Paths of the Lord are Truth to such as
keep his Laws.

What Man is he who fears the Lord; him
shall he teach in the Way he shall chuse.

L E S S O N L.

His Soul shall dwell at Ease, and his Seed shall
inherit the Land.

The Lord is my Light, and my Health; Whom
then shall I fear? The Lord is the Strength of
my Life; Whom then shall I dread?

When bad Men, who are my Foes, came home
to de-stroy me, they fell down.

L E S S O N LI.

Though an Host of Men were laid to catch
me, yet shall not my Heart fear; and though
they raise War up a-against me, yet I will put my
Trust in him.

Set up thy-self, O God, a-bove the Hea-vens;
and thy Glo-ry a-bove all the Earth.

L E S S O N LII.

Hear my Voice, O Lord, when I cry to thee,
O hide not thy Face from me.

Thou hast been my Help, leave me not; nor
go from me; for thou, O God, thou art my God;
early will I seek thee.

L E S S O N LIII.

When my Friends leave me, my God takes
Care of me.

Give me not up to the Will of my Foes, for
such as speak Wrong rise up to do me Hurt.

I should faint, but that I think of thy Love,
O God, and live.

L E S S O N L I V.

I will praise thee, O Lord, for thou hast set me up, and not made my Foes to triumph over me.

O Lord, my God, I did cry unto thee, and thou didst hear me.

Thou, Lord, hast brought my Soul out of Hell: Thou hast kept my Life from them who go down into the pit.

L E S S O N L V.

Let all the Earth fear the Lord; stand in Awe of him all ye that dwell in the World.

For he spoke, and it was done; he gave his Word, and it stood fast.

There is no King that can save his own self by a great Host, nor a great Man by much Strength.

L E S S O N L V I.

For the Lord will judge his People according to Right; he will defend the Children of the Poor, and punish the Wrong-doer.

I will at all Times give Thanks unto the Lord; his Praise shall be in my Mouth.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me; yea, he did save me out of all my Fear.

L E S S O N L V I I.

O taste and see how good the Lord is! the Man is blest that trusts in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his Saints! for they that fear him lack no good Thing.

Love the Lord, and he shall give thee what thine Heart doth wish for.

Keep thy Tongue from Ill; and thy Lips that they speak no Guile.

T A B L E I. *Continued.*

D Ar-boil	pe-ril	plaif-ter	poul-try
par-cel	pe-rish	plat-ted	pound-age
arch-ment	per-jure	plat-ter	pow-der
ar-don	per-ry	play-er	pow-er
a-rents	per-son	play-ing	Poyn-ing
a-rish	pert-ness	plot-ter	prat-tle
ar-ley	phan-tom	plough man	pre-cept
ar-lor	phi-al	plu-mage	pre-face
ar-rot	phren-zy	plumb-line	pre-late
ar-son	phy-sic	plum-mer	pre-lude
art-ner	pic-kle	plu-ral	pre-sage
as-fage	pick-lock	ply-ing	pre-sence
as-tor	pic-ture	poach-ing	prim-er
as-five	pierc-ing	pock-et	prin-cess
as-tent	pil-fer	po-et	pri-vate
ave-ment	pil-grim	poi-son	pro-duct
ay-ment	pil-lage	po-ker	pro-fit
ea-cock	pi-lot	pol-ish	pro-gress
eb-ble	pim-ple	pol-lard	pro-mise
ed-lar	pin-cers	pom-pous	prof-per
ee-per	pi-per	pon-der	prof-trate
eev-ish	pip-pin	po-pish	proud-ly
en-ny	pi-rate	pop-py	pru-dent
en-five	pif-mire	por-rage	psalm-ist
elt-ing	pif-tol	por-tal	psal-ter
en-ance	pitch-er	pos-set	pub-lic
en-dant	pit-tance	pos-ture	pub-lish
en-man	plack-et	po-tent	pud-ding
ep-per	pla-net	pot-ter	pul-pit
er-fect	plan-ter	pot-tle	pum-mel

pump-ing	ran-ter	rud-der	fau-sage
pump-kin	ra-pine	rué-ful	scab-bard
pun-ish	rap-ture	ruf-fle	scaf-fold
pup-py	raih-nefs	rug-ged	scam-per
pur-blind	ra-ther	ru-in	scan-dal
puz-zle	rat-tle	ru-ler	scar-let
Quag-mire	ra-ven	rum-ble	scat-ter
qua-ker	raw-nefs	rum-mer	scho-lar
qual-mish	read-er	ru-mor	sci-ence
quar-rel	re-al	rum-ple	scof-fer
quar-ry	rea-per	rund-let	scol-lop
quar-ter	rea-son	run-ning	scorn-ful
que-ry	re-bel	rup-ture	scoun-drel
quib-ble	reck-on	ruf-tic	scrib-ble
quick-ly	re-cord	ruf-ty	scrip-ture
quin-sey	rest-lefs	Sab-bath	scru-ple
quin-tal	rib-band	fa-ble	scuf-fle
quo-rum	rich-es	fa-bre	scul-ler
Rab-ble	rid-dance	fad-dle	sculp-ture
rab-bet	ri-der	safe-ty	scur-vy
rack-et	ri-fle	faf-fron	sea-son
ra-dish	right-ful	fail-or	se-cret
raf-fle	ri-ot	fal-lad	see-dy
raf-ter	ri-val	fal-mon	seem-ly
tag-ged	ri-ver	falt-ish	se-nate
rain-bow	ri-vet	fal-vage	sen-tence
rai-ment	roar-ing	famp-ler	se-quel
raif-ed	rob-ber	fan-dal	fer-mon
ral-ly	rock-et	fan-guine	fer-pent
ram-ble	Ro-mish	fap-py	fer-vant
ram-mer	rough-ly	fat-chel	fer-vice
ram-part	roy-al	Sa-turn	fet-tle
ran-dom	ru-by	fa-tyr	few-er
ran-som	rub-bish	fau-cer	fex-ton

hab-by	fir-rah	found-nefs	fteer-age
rac-kle	fif-ter	fpan-gle	fif-fen
na-dow	fif-ty	Span-iff	fif-fle
nag-ged	fkel-let	fpar-row	fifl-nefs
nal-low	fkil-ful	fpeak-ing	fifn-gy
nam-bles	fkip-per	fpeck-led	fif-rup
nape-lefs	fack-nefs	fpeech-lefs	fif-mach
narp-en	fian-der	fpee-dy	fif-ny
hat-ter	fiaugh-ter	fpi-der	fif-ry
hear-ing	fia-viff	fpi-nage	fifout-nefs
hel-ter	flee-py	fpin-dle	fifrag-gle
her-iff	fhip-per	fpin-net	fifrick-en
hil-ling	floth-ful	fpi-tle	fifriff-ly
hip-wreck	flo-ven	fpite-ful	fifrif-ing
hock-ing	flog-gard	fplin-ter	fifrip-ling
hort-en	fhum-ber	fport-ing	fifruc-ture
hot-ten	fhut-tiff	fpot-lefs	fifrug-gle
ho-vel	fsmell-ing	fprin-kle	fifub-born
houl-der	fsmug-gle	fpun-gy	fiftu-dent
how-er	fmut-ty	fquan-der	fiftur-dy
huf-fle	fna-fle	fqueam-iff	fifub-jeft
hut-ter	fna-gy	fia-ble	fifuc-cour
hut-tle	fnap-per	fia-gger	fifuck-ling
ick-nefs	fneak-ing	fiall-ed	fifud-den
ight-lefs	fnot-ty	fiam-mer	fifu-et
ig-nal	fnu-fers	fian-diff	fifuf-fer
il-ence	fod-den	fia-ple	fiful-try
il-ver	foft-en	fia-r-tle	fifum-mer
im-ple	fjo-journ	fia-te-ly	fifum-mons
if-new	fjo-lid	fia-ting	fifSun-day
in-ful	fjo-did	fia-ture	fifup-per
ing-ing	fjo-row	fia-tute	fifure-nefs
in-gle	fjo-ry	fied-fast	fifur-feit
ir-name	fjo-tiff	flee-ple	fifur-name

fur-vey	ten-der	tin-fel	trip-ple
fwad-dle	tenth-ly	tip-pet	trip-ping
fwag-ger	ter-race	tip-fy	tri-umph
fwal-low	ter-ror	tire-some	troop-er
fwan-skin	tes-ty	ti-tle	tro-phy
fwar-thy	tet-ter	tit-tle	trot-ter
fweat-ing	thank-ful	toi-let	tru-ant
fsweep-ing	thatch-er	to-ken	truc-kle
fsweet-nefs	there-fore	ton-nage	true-ly
fwel-ling	thick-et	tooth-lefs	trum-pet
fwift-nefs	thiev-iff	tor-ment	trun-dle
fwim-ming	thim-ble	tor-rent	truf-ty
fys-tem	think-ing	tor-ture	tuck-er
Tab-by	thir-fy	to-tal	Tues-day
ta-ble	thor-ny	tot-ter	tu-lip
tac-kle	thought-ful	touch-wood	tum-bler
tay-lor	thou-fand	tow-el	tu-mid
ta-lent	threat-en	town-ship	tu-mor
tame-ly	thresh-er	trad-ing	tun-nel
tam-my	throb-bing	traf-fic	tur-ban
tan-gle	thump-ing	trai-tor	turn-ip
tan-kard	thun-der	tram-mel	tur-tle
tan-fy	Thurf-day	trea-cle	Tuf-can
tap-fter	tick-et	trea-son	tu-tor
tar-dy	ti-dy	trea-tife	twi-light
tar-get	tight-en	treat-ment	twink-ling
taste-lefs	til-lage	trem-ble	ty-rant
tat-tle	til-ler	tre-pid	Um-pire
taw-ny	tim-ber	tref-pafs	un-cle
taw-dry	time-ly	tri-bune	up-per
tel-ler	tinc-ture	tric-kle	up-right
tem-peft	tin-der	tri-fle	up-shot
tempt-er	tin-gle	trig-ger	u-rine
ten-ant	tink-ling	trim-mer	u-fage

life-ful	ves-try	wag-gon	weep-ing
fish-er	vi-car	wai-ter	weigh-ty
at-most	vic-tor	wake-ful	wel-fare
va-cant	vi-gor	wal-let	wet-flod
va-grant	vil-lain	wal-low	wheat-en
vain-ly	vint-ner	wal-nut	whif-per
val-ley	vi-al	want-ing	whol-some
va-lid	vi-per	wan-der	wi-dow
van-quish	vir-gin	wan-ton	will-ing
var-nish	vi-sage	war-fare	wind-ward
va-ry	vi-fit	war-like	win-ter
vaf-fal	vi-tal	war-rant	wis-dom
vel-vet	vix-en	wash-ing	wor-ship
ven-der	vo-cal	wasp-ish	Yar-row
ve-nom	void-ance	waste-ful	year-ly
ven-ture	vo-lant	wat-tle	yel-low
Ve-nus	vol-ley	wa-ver	yeo-man
ver-bal	vo-lume	way-lay	yon-der
ver-dant	vo-mit	way-ward	young-ish
ver-dict	voy-age	weak-en	youth-ful
ver-juice	vul-gar	weal-thy	Za-ny
ver-min	vul-ture	wea-pon	zea-lot
ver-fed	Wa-ger	wea-ther	zea-lous

More Easy Lessons.

L E S S O N LVIII.

WISDOM is far better than much Riches ;
take fast hold of her, and thou shalt
never want.

I loved her, and fought her out from my
Youth, to make her my Spouse, because I was
a Lover of her Beauty.

For she is knowing in the Laws of God ; and
delights in the Works of his Hands.

L E S S O N LIX.

Desire not Riches, that flee away ; but desire Wisdom, that worketh all Things.

For, it is Wisdom that cometh from the Lord, and is with him for ever.

Who can find out the Height of Heaven, and the Breadth of the Earth, and the Depth of Wisdom ?

L E S S O N LX.

The Word of God Most High is the Fountain of Wisdom ; and in her Ways are great Delight.

To whom hath Wisdom been made known ; or who hath learned her wise Counsel ?

There is one wise, and greatly to be feared ; the Lord sitting on his Throne.

L E S S O N LXI.

The Fear of the Lord is Honor and Glory ; it giveth Joy and Gladness, and a long Life, and maketh a merry Heart.

A wise Man will hide his Words for a Time ; and after, Joy shall spring up in him.

Wisdom raineth down Knowledge and Skill, and exalts all those to Honor, that hold her fast.

L E S S O N LXII.

Hear me, your Father, O ye Children ! and obey me, that ye may live.

For the Lord hath given the Father Honor over the Children ; and hath fixed the power of the Mother over her Sons.

Who so honors his Father, obeys the Command of God : and he that honors his Mother, is as one that layeth up Treasure.

L E S S O N LXIII.

He who honors his Father shall have a long Life ; and he who obeys the Commands of the Lord, shall be a Comfort to his Mother.

Honor thy Father and Mother, both in Word and Deed, that a Blessing may come upon thee from them.

Help thy Father and Mother in their Age, and grieve them not as long as they live.

L E S S O N LXIV.

Reverence their Persons, observe their Precepts, obey their Commands, and conform to their Advice ; bear their Reproofs, and submit to their Corrections ; leave off all Sourness and Fondness of thy own Ways ; be patient, dutiful, and humble to thy Teachers, and hearken not to those who would wickedly teach thee to despise them.

T A B L E II.

Words of Two Syllables ; the Accent on the last.

A -Base	ac-quit	a-dorn	a-larm
a-bate	ac-quire	af-fair	a-las
a-bide	ad-here	af-flit	a-lert
a-bove	ad-journ	af-front	a-like
ab-jure	ad-just	a-gain	a-live
ab-furd	ad-jure	a-gainst	al-ledge
ab-forb	ad-mit	ag-grefs	al-low
ac-cept	ad-vance	ag-grieve	al-lies
ac-cuse	ad-vice	a-go	al-lot
ac-quaint	ad-vise	a-ground	al-lude

al-lure	at-tend	be-yond	con-ceit
a-loft	at-tire	blas-pheme	con-ceive
a-lone	a-vail	bu-reau	con-cern
a-long	a-vert	buf-foon	con-cert
a-loof	a-verse	Ca-bal	con-cise
a-maze	a-venge	ca-rouse	con-clude
a-mend	a-void	ca-jole	con-cur
a-muse	a-vow	cal-cine	con-demn
an-noy	a-wait	ca-nal	con-duct
ap-peal	a-wake	car-bine	con-fer
ap-pear	a-way	ca-refs	con-fess
ap-pease	Ba-boon	ca-réer	con-fide
ap-plause	be-come	ca-shier	con-fine
ap-point	be-cause	caf-cade	con-firm
ap-ply	be-friend	ce-ment	con-found
ap-proach	be-head	col-lect	con-front
ap-prove	be-hold	com-mand	con-fute
a-rise	be-neath	com-mence	con-geal
a-rose	be-quest	com-mend	con-join
ar-rest	be-seech	com-mit	con-jure
ar-ret	be-seem	com-mode	con-joint
af-cend	be-set	com-mune	con-nive
af-cent	be-smote	com-pare	con-sent
a-fide	be-smut	com-pel	con-serve
af-fault	be-stir	com-pile	con-sign
af-sent	be-stow	com-plete	con-sist
af-fert	be-stride	com-ply	con-sole
af-sist	be-times	com-port	con-sort
af-fume	be-tray	com-pose	con-spire
af-fure	be-troth	com-pound	con-strain
af-swage	be-tween	com-prefs	con-straint
a-stray	be-wail	com-prise	con-struct
a-stride	be-ware	com-pute	con-sul
at-test	be-witch	con-ceal	con-sume

con-tain	de-cree	de-scribe	dis-dain
con-temn	de-cry	de-fert	dis-ease
con-tempt	de-duct	de-fire	dis-grace
con-tend	de-face	de-sign	dis-guise
con-tent	de-fend	de-spond	dis-gust
con-test	de-fence	de-prive	dis-join
con-tract	de-fer	de-pute	dis-may
con-trive	de-file	de-ride	dis-miss
con-trol	de-form	de-rive	dis-patch
con-vene	de-grade	de-stroy	dis-pel
con-verse	de-gree	de-tect	dis-pense
con-vert	de-ject	de-test	dis-perse
con-vey	de-lay	de-vise	dis-place
con-vict	de-light	de-vote	dis-please
con-vince	de-lude	de-vour	dis-solve
con-voy	de-mand	de-vout	dis-til
cor-rect	de-mean	dis-fuse	dis-tort
cor-rupt	de-mise	di-gest	dis-tress
cur-tail	de-mur	di-gress	dis-turb
De-bar	de-mure	di-late	di-vide
de-base	de-nounce	dis-arm	di-vorce
de-bate	de-part	dis-burse	E-clipse
de-cease	de-pend	dis-charge	e-dict
de-ceive	de-plore	dis-claim	ef-fect
de-cide	de-pose	dis-close	e-ject
de-claim	de-prave	dis-count	e-lapse
de-clare	de-prefs	dis-course	e-late
de-cline	de-scant	dis-creet	e-lect
de-coy	de-scend	dis-cuss	e-lude

More Easy Lessons. From the Psalms.

L E S S O N LXV.

O Be joyful in the Lord, all ye Lands; serve the Lord with Gladness; and come before his Presence with a Song.

Be ye sure that the Lord he is God; it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his People, and the Sheep of his Pasture.

L E S S O N LXVI.

O go your Way into his Gates, and give Thanks, and into his Courts with Praise; be thankful unto him and speak Good of his Name.

For the Lord is gracious, his Mercy is for ever, and his Truth will endure from one Age to another.

L E S S O N LXVII.

All Rivers run into the Sea, yet the Sea is not full; unto the Place from whence the Rivers came, thither they return again.

All Things are full of Labor, Man cannot utter it: the Eye is not filled with Seeing, nor the Ear with Hearing.

L E S S O N LXVIII.

The Thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done, and there is no new Thing under the Sun

Is there any Thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? It hath been of old Time, which was before us.

LESSON LXIX.

I the Preacher was King, and I gave my Heart to search and seek out by Wisdom, all Things that are done under Heaven.

This fore Travel hath God given to the Sons of Men.

I have seen all the Works that are done under the Sun, and behold they are all vain and vexing of the Spirit.

LESSON LXX.

That which is crooked, cannot be made strait; and that which is wanting, cannot be numbered.

For in much Wisdom is much Grief; and he that increaseth in Knowledge, doth increase Sorrow.

I said of Laughter, it is Madness; and of Mirth, what doth it?

LESSON LXXI.

What mine Eyes did desire, I kept not from them, I with-held not my Heart from any Joy; for my Heart did rejoice in all my Labor; and this was the Profit of all my Labor.

Then I looked on all my Works that my Hands had wrought, and on the Labor that I had labored to do, and behold all was vain and vexing of Spirit, and there was no Profit under the Sun.

LESSON LXXII.

Then I saw that Wisdom excels Folly, as far as Light excels Darknes.

The Wise Man's Eyes are in his Head; but the Fool walketh in Darknes; and I myself did perceive also, that one Event happeneth to them all.

TABLE II. *Continued.*

E m-bark	e-ſtate	for-bear	in-clude
Em-boſſe	ſteem	for-bid	in-croach
em-ploy	e-vade	for-born	in-fiſt
en-plead	e-vent	fore-arm	in-flame
en-chant	e-vert	fore-bode	in-ſlic
en-cloſe	e-vince	fore-caſt	in-form
en-croach	ex-aſt	fore-go	in-fuſe
en-dite	ex-alt	fore-know	in-gage
en-dorſe	ex-ceed	fore-ſee	in-groſs
en-dure	ex-cept	fore-ſtal	in-join
en-force	ex-ceſs	fore-tel	in-nate
en-gage	ex-cite	fore-warn	in-quire
en-grave	ex-claim	Gen-teel	in-rol
en-joy	ex-clude	gal-loon	in-ſpire
en-large	ex-cuſe	Ha-rangue	in-ſnare
en-quire	ex-empt	huz-za	in-ſtruct
en-rage	ex-ert	him-ſelf	in-tent
en-rich	ex-hale	Im-bark	in-trigue
en-ſue	ex-hauſt	im-balm	in-trude
en-tail	ex-iſt	im-menſe	in-truſt
en-ter	ex-pand	im-merge	in-vent
en-thral	ex-pect	im-pail	in-vert
en-tice	ex-pend	im-pair	in-veigh
en-throne	ex-pert	im-part	in-veſt
en-trap	ex-port	im-plant	in-volve
e-nough	ex-pound	im-ploy	La-ment
e-quip	ex-prefs	im-port	Ma-chine
e-rect	ex-tend	im-poſe	main-tain
ef-chew	ex-tol	im-prove	ma-ture
ef-cort	ex-tract	im-pute	miſ-cal
e-ſpouſe	ex-treme	im-pure	miſ-chance
e-ſpy	Fa-tigue	in-chant	miſ-count

mis-deeds	per-ceive	pro-vide	re-main
mis-give	per-due	pro-voke	re-mark
mis-hap	per-form	pur-sue	re-mind
mis-judge	per-fume	Re-bel	re-mote
mis-lead	per-haps	re-cite	re-move
mis-name	per-vert	re-claim	re-mount
mis-pent	pe-ruse	re-cluse	re-new
mis-print	pos-sess	re-coil	re-nounce
mis-rule	post-pone	re-cord	re-nown
mis-take	pre-fer	re-cruit	re-pair
mis-teach	pre-fix	re-cur	re-pay
mis-trust	pre-pare	re-deem	re-ply
mis-use	pre-scribe	re-dound	re-pose
Neg-lect	pre-serve	re-dress	re-print
O-bey	pre-side	re-duce	re-proach
ob-ject	pre-sume	re-fer	re-proof
ob-lige	pre-tence	re-fine	re-prove
ob-scene	pre-tend	re-form	re-pulse
ob-scure	pre-vail	re-frain	re-quest
ob-serve	pre-vent	re-fund	re-quire
ob-struct	pro-ceed	re-fuse	re-sent
ob-trude	pro-cure	re-gain	re-serve
ob-tuse	pro-duce	re-gale	re-sign
oc-cur	pro-fane	re-gard	re-sist
op-pose	pro-fuse	re-gret	re-solve
op-press	pro-ject	re-ject	re-spect
or-dain	pro-mote	re-joice	re-store
out-bid	pro-nounce	re-join	re-tain
out-learn	pro-pense	re-lapse	re-tard
out-live	pro-pose	re-late	re-tire
out-right	pro-pound	re-lax	re-treat
out-strip	pro-test	re-lent	re-venge
out-wit	pro-tect	re-lieve	re-vile
Par-take	pro-tract	re-ly	re-volve

re-ward	thence-forth	un-do	un-man
ro-mance	through-out	un-dress	un-mask
Sa-lute	tor-ment	un-due	un-moor
se-cure	tran-scend	un-fair	un-paid
se-dan	trans-gress	un-fit	un-ripe
se-date	trans-late	un-fold	un-safe
se-duce	tre-pan	un-gird	un-say
se-rene	truſ-tee	un-girt	un-seen
sub-lime	Un-apt	un-glue	un-set
sub-mit	un-bar	un-hasp	un-shod
sub-scribe	un-bend	un-hinge	un-sound
sub-side	un-bind	un-hook	un-spent
sub-sist	un-bleſt	un-horſe	un-stop
sub-vert	un-bolt	un-hurt	un-taught
ſuc-ceed	un-born	un-joint	un-tie
ſup-ply	un-bought	u-nite	un-true
ſup-preſs	un-bound	un-knit	un-twift
ſur-vey	un-brace	un-known	un-veil
ſur-round	un-caſe	un-lace	un-warn
ſuſ-penſe	un-chain	un-lade	un-yoke
ſuſ-pend	un-caught	un-like	up-braid
ſuſ-tain	un-chaſte	un-load	up-hold
Them-ſelves	un-claſp	un-lock	u-furp
there-of	un-cloſe	un-looſe	where-with
there-with	un-couth	un-made	with-ſtand

L E S S O N LXXIII.

What Profit hath he that worketh, in that wherein he labors.

I have ſeen the Travail which God hath given to the Sons of Men, to be employed in it.

He hath made all Things with Beauty in his Time : alſo he hath ſet the World in their Heart, ſo that no Man can find out the Work that God maketh, from the firſt to the laſt.

L E S S O N LXXIV.

To all Things there is a Season, and a Time
to every purpose under the Heaven.

A Time to be born, and a Time to die; a
Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that
which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal; a Time
to break down, and a Time to build up.

L E S S O N LXXV.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh, a
Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose; a Time
to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate; a Time
of War, and a Time of Peace.

L E S S O N LXXVI.

I know that there is no Good in them, but
for a Man to rejoice, and to do Good in his Life
Time: and also that every Man should eat and
drink, and enjoy the Good of all his Labor: it
is the Gift of God.

L E S S O N LXXVII.

I know that what God doth, it shall be for
ever; nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing
taken from it; and God doth it, that Men should
fear before him.

I said in my Heart, God shall judge the Just
and the Unjust; for there is a Time for every
purpose, for every Work.

L E S S O N LXXVIII.

Wherefore I perceive, that there is nothing better, than that a Man should rejoice in his own Works; for this is his Share: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him.

Better is a poor and wise Child, than an old and foolish King, who will not hearken to good Advice.

L E S S O N LXXIX.

There is no End of all the People, even of all that have been before them: they also that come after shall rejoice in him; surely, this is also a vain Thing, and a Trouble to the Spirit.

The Sleep of the Man that labors is sweet, whether he eat little or much; but the Wealth of the Rich will not suffer him to sleep.

L E S S O N LXXX.

There is a fore Evil which I have seen under the Sun, namely, Riches kept for the Owners thereof to their Hurt.

But those Riches perish by evil Travel: and he begets a Son, and there is nothing in his Hand.

There is an Evil which I have seen under the Sun, and it is common among Men.

L E S S O N LXXXI.

A Man to whom God hath given Riches, Wealth, and Honor, so that he wanteth nothing that his Soul desires, yet God giveth him not Power to eat thereof, but a Stranger eateth it: this is vain, and it is an evil Disease.

A good Name is better than choice Ointment: and the Day of one's Death than the Day of one's Birth.

L E S S O N LXXXII.

It is better to go to the House of Mourning, than to go to the House of Feasting : for that is the End of all Men, and the Living will lay it to Heart.

Sorrow is better than Laughter; for by the Sadness of the Looks the Heart is made better.

L E S S O N LXXXIII.

The Heart of the Wife is in the House of Mourning; but the Heart of Fools is in the House of Mirth.

It is better to hear the Rebuke of the Wife, than for a Man to hear the Songs of Fools.

Wisdom strengthens the Wife, more than ten mighty Men which are in the City.

L E S S O N LXXXIV.

For there is is not a just Man upon Earth, that doth good, and sinneth not.

Also take no Heed unto all Words that are spoken, lest thou hear thy Servant curse thee.

For often also thine own Heart knoweth, that thou thyself likewise hast cursed others.

All this I have proved by Wisdom: I said I will be wise but it was far from me.

T A B L E III.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the first.

A B-so-lute	ac-ci-dent	ad-jec-tive
ab-di-cate	ac-cu-rate	ad-ju-tant
ab-ro-gate	ac-ti-on	ad-mi-ral
ab-sti-nence	ac-tu-ate	ad-vo-cate
ac-ci-dence	ad-ja-cent	af-fa-ble

af-ter-ward	blun-der-bufs	cha-ri-ot
ag-gra-vate	bo-di-ly	cha-ri-ty
al-der-man	boi-ste-rous	chy-mi-cal
al-ma-nac	bot-tom-less	chy-mif-try
al-pha-bet	boun-ti-ful	cin-na-mon
am-bush-ment	bra-ve-ry	cir-cu-late
am-nef-ty	bre-vi-ty	cir-cum-spec
a-mo-rous	bri-be-ry	cir-cum-flex
an-ces-tors	bur-den-some	cir-cum-stance
a-ni-mal	bur-gla-ry	cla-mo-rous
a-ni-mate	bu-ri-al	clas-si-cal
ap-pe-tite	Ca-bi-net	cle-men-cy
a-ra-ble	cal-cu-late	cog-ni-zance
ar-ti-choke	cap-it-al	co-lo-ny
ar-gu-ment	cap-ti-ous	co-me-dy
ar-ti-fice	cap-ti-vate	co-mi-cal
at-trib-ute	car-di-nal	com-fort-less
a-va-rice	care-ful-ly	com-pa-ny
au-di-tor	car-nal-ly	com-pe-tent
au-gu-ry	car-pen-ter	com-pli-ment
au-tho-rife	ca-su-al	con-cu-bine
Back-ward-ness	ca-su-ist	con-fer-ence
bail-a-ble	ca-ta-logue	con-fid-ence
ba-lanc-ing	ca-te-chize	con-gru-ous
ba-nish-ment	ca-tho-lic	con-ju-gal
bar-ba-rism	ca-val-ry	con-quer-or
bar-ba-rous	ca-ve-at	con-se-crate
bar-rif-ter	cau-ti-on	con-so-nant
bat-tle-ment	ce-le-brate	con-sta-ble
bat-te-ry	cen-tu-ry	con-stan-cy
beau-ti-ful	cer-ti-fy	con-sti-tute
be-ne-fice	cham-ber-lain	con-tra-ry
be-ne-fit	cham-pi-on	con-ver-sant
bi-got-ry	cha-rac-ter	co-pu-late

cor-mo-rant	di-a-dem	ex-pli-cate
co-ro-ner	di-a-logue	ex-qui-site
cor-po-ral	di-a-per	ex-ta-cy
cor-pu-lent	dis-ci-pline	ex-tir-pate
cost-li-ness	dis-so-lute	Fa-bu-lous
cot-ta-ges	do-cu-ment	fac-ti-on
coun-sel-lor	dow-a-ger	fa-cul-ty
coun-te-nance	dra-pe-ry	faith-ful-ly
coun-ter-feit	dul-ci-mer	fal-la-cy
coun-ter-pane	du-ra-ble	fer-ven-cy
court-li-ness	E-bo-ny	fes-ti-val
cre-di-ble	e-du-cate	fir-ma-ment
cre-dit-or	e-le-gant	fis-tu-la
cri-mi-nal	e-le-ment	fool-ish-ness
cri-ti-cal	e-le-vate	fop-pe-ry
cro-co-dile	e-lo-quence	for-got-ten
cru-ci-fy	e-mi-nent	for-ti-fy
cru-di-ty	em-pe-ror	for-ward-ness
cru-el-ty	em-pha-sis	frank-in-cense
cu-bi-cal	em-u-late	frau-du-lent
cu-cum-ber	e-ne-my	fruc-ti-fy
cul-pa-ble	e-ner-gy	fu-ne-ral
cul-ti-vate	en-ter-prize	fu-ri-ous
cu-ri-ous	en-ti-ty	fur-ni-ture
cus-to-dy	en-vi-ous	fur-ther-ance
De-cen-cy	e-qui-page	Gal-le-ry
de-li-cate	e-qui-ty	gar-den-er
de-pu-ty	es-ti-mate	gar-ri-son
de-ro-gate	e-vi-dence	ge-ne-ral
de-spe-rate	ex-cel-lent	ge-ne-rate
des-ti-ny	ex-cre-ment	ge-ne-rous
des-ti-tute	ex-e-cute	gen-tle-man
de-tri-ment	ex-er-cise	ge-nu-ine
de-vi-ate	ex-pi-ate	glut-ton-ous

gor-ge-ous	in-ter-est	men-ti-on
go-ver-nor	in-ter-val	men-stru-ous
gra-du-ate	in-ter-view	mer-CHAN-dize
grafs-hop-per	in-ti-mate	mi-ne-ral
Hand-ker-chief	in-vo-cate	min-if-ter
har-bin-ger	jo-cu-lar	mi-ra-cle
har-mo-ny	juf-ti-fy	mi-se-ry
head-bo-rough	Kil-der-kin	mo-de-rate
he-re-fy	kinf-wo-man	mo-nu-ment
he-re-tic	Lar-ce-ny	moun-te-bank
he-ri-tage	leg-a-cy	mourn-ful-ly
hi-de-ous	le-pro-fy	mul-ti-ply
hin-der-most	le-ve-ret	mul-ti-tude
hif-to-ry	li-be-ral	mu-fi-cal
huf-band-man	li-ber-tine	mu-ta-ble
hy-po-crite	li-o-nefs	mu-tu-al
I-dle-nefs	lu-na-tic	my-ste-ry
ig-no-rant	lu-na-cy	myf-ti-cal
i-mi-tate	lus-ci-ous	Nar-ra-tive
im-ple-ment	Ma-ce-rate	na-tu-ral
im-po-tent	ma-gi-cal	ne-ther-most
im-pre-cate	ma-gif-trate	night-in-gale
im-pu-dent	mag-ni-fy	no-mi-nate
in-fa-my	ma-je-fy	no-ta-ble
in-fan-cy	main-te-nance	no-ta-ry
in-fin-ite	ma-nu-script	no-ti-fy
in-flu-ence	ma-ri-ner	no-vel-ty
in-no-cent	maf-cu-line	nou-rish-ment
in-so-lent	maf-fa-cre	nu-me-rous
in-ftant-ly	me-lo-dy	nun-ne-ry
in-ftru-ment	me-mo-ry	nup-ti-al
in-ter-course	men-di-cant	nu-tri-ment

L E S S O N LXXXV.

BLESSED is the Man who hath not walked in the Counsell of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful, but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

L E S S O N LXXXVI.

As for the Ungodly it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous; but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

He hath given Meat unto them that fear him; he shall ever be mindful of his Covenant.

L E S S O N LXXXVII.

He hath shewed his People the Power of his Works, that he may give them the Heritage of the Heathen.

The Works of his Hands are Verity and Judgment; all his Commandments are true.

They stand fast for ever and ever; and are done in Truth and Equity.

L E S S O N LXXXVIII.

The Lord sent Redemption unto his People; he hath commanded his Covenant forever; holy and reverend is his Name.

The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom; a good Understanding have all they that do thereafter; the praise of it endureth for ever.

L E S S O N LXXXIX.

O praise the Lord, all ye Heathens; praise him all ye Nations.

For his merciful Kindness is evermore towards us; and the Truth of the Lord endureth for ever, praise the Lord.

L E S S O N XC.

Let Israël now confess that he is gracious, and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of Aaron now confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

T A B L E II. *Continued.*

O B-du-rate	pa-ra-dise	pes-ti-lence
ob-lo-quy	pa-ra-dox	pe-tu-lent
ob-se-quy	pa-ra-graph	pi-e-ty
ob-so-lete	pa-ral-lel	pin-na-cle
ob-sta-cle	pa-ra-phrase	plen-ti-ful
ob-sti-nate	pa-ra-site	po-et-ry
o-cu-list	par-ti-al	po-li-cy
o-mi-nous	pas-si-on	po-li-tic
o-pe-rate	pau-ci-ty	pon-der-ous
op-po-site	pe-da-gogue	po-pe-ry
op-u-lent	pe-di-gree	po-pu-lar
o-ra-tor	pe-li-can	po-pu-lous
or-na-ment	pe-nal-ty	por-ti-on
or-tho-dox	pe-né-trate	pos-si-ble
o-ver-sight	pe-nu-ry	po-si-tive
out-ward-ly	per-ju-ry	po-ten-tate
Pa-ci-fy	per-pe-trate	po-ver-ty
pa-pa-cy	per-se-cute	prac-ti-cal

re-am-ble	Rad-ic-al	sooth-say-er
re-ci-ous	rav-en-ous	span-i-el
re-ci-pice	re-me-dy	spe-ci-al
re-la-cy	re-pro-bate	spe-ci-fy
re-si-dent	re-tro-grade	spe-ci-men
rev-a-lent	rev-er-end	spec-ta-cle
re-vi-ous	rib-al-dry	spu-ri-ous
rim-i-tive	righ-te-ous	squi-nan-cy
rin-ci-pal	riv-u-let	sta-tion
rin-ci-ple	roy-al-ty	stig-ma-tize
ris-on-er	ru-di-ment	sto-ma-cher
riv-i-lege	ru-min-ate	strat-a-gem
riv-i-ly	Sac-ra-ment	straw-ber-ry
prob-a-ble	sac-ri-fice	stren-u-ous
prod-i-gy	sac-ri-lege	stu-di-ous
prof-li-gate	sal-a-ry	stu-pi-fy
prop-a-gate	sal-a-band	sub-se-quent
prop-er-ly	sat-is-fy	sub-si-dy
prop-er-ty	sa-vo-ry	sub-til-ty
prof-e-cute	scrip-tu-ral	suc-ces-sor
prof-e-lyte	scrup-u-lous	suf-fo-cate
prof-per-ous	se-cre-cy	suf-fra-gan
prof-ti-tute	se-cu-lar	sum-ma-ry
prov-en-der	sen-su-al	sup-ple-ment
punc-tu-al	sep-a-rate	sup-pli-ant
pun-ish-ment	ser-vit-or	sup-pli-cant
pu-ri-ty	sev-er-al	sur-cin-gle
pu-tri-fy	sin-is-ter	sure-ti-ship
pyr-a-mid	sit-u-ate	sur-ro-gate
Qual-i-fy	slip-pe-ry	sus-te-nance
qual-i-ty	soph-is-ter	syc-a-more
quan-ti-ty	for-ce-ry	syc-o-phant
ques-ti-on	sol-di-er	syl-lo-gism
quo-ti-ent		

sym-pa-thize	trea-cher-ous	ve-te-ran
sym-pa-thy	trin-i-ty	vic-to-ry
fy-na-gogue	tri-vi-al	vil-la-ny
Te-di-ous	tur-bu-lent	vi-o-late
tem-per-ance	tur-pen-tine	Ul-ti-mate
tem-po-rize	tur-pi-tude	un-der-ling
ten-den-cy	ty-ran-nize	u-su-al
ten-der-ness	Va-can-cy	u-sur-er
ter-ri-ble	vac-u-um	u-su-ry
ter-ti-an	va-ga-bond	ut-ter-ance
tes-ta-ment	va-li-ant	Way-fa-ring
tes-ti-fy	va-ni-ty	wick-ed-ness
the-o-ry	va-ri-ous	wi-dow-er
ti-tu-lar	ve-he-ment	won-der-ful
to-le-rate	ve-ne-ry	work-man-ship
trac-ta-ble	ve-nom-ous	wretch-ed-ly
tra-gi-cal	ven-tur-ed	wretch-ed-ness

Easy Lessons from the New Testament.

LESSON XCI.

The unjust Steward.

THERE was a certain rich Man who had a Steward; and the same was accused unto him that he had wasted his Goods.

And he called him, and said unto him, How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy Stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer Steward.

LESSON XCII.

Then the Steward said within himself, what shall I do; for my Lord taketh from me the Stewardship? I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed. I am resolved what to do, that when I am put off the Stewardship, they may receive me into their Houses.

L E S S O N XCIII.

So he called every one of his Lord's Debtors unto him, and he said unto the first, How much owest thou unto my Lord?

And he said, an hundred Measures of Oil. And he said unto him, take thy Bill, and sit down quickly, and write Fifty.

L E S S O N XCIV.

Then said he to another, And how much owest thou? And he said, an hundred Measures of Wheat. And he said unto him, take thy Bill, and write Fourscore.

And the Lord commended the unjust Steward, because he had done wisely; for the Children of this World, are, in the present State, wiser than the Children of Light.

L E S S O N XCV.

The Prodigal Son.

A certain Man had two Sons: And the younger of them said to his Father, Father, give me the Portion of Goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his Living.

And not many days after the younger Son gathered all together, and took a Journey into a far Country, and there wasted his Substance with riotous Living.

L E S S O N XCVI.

And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty Famine in that Land, and he began to be in Want.

And he went and joined himself to a Citizen of that Country; and he sent him into the Fields to feed Swine.

L E S S O N XCVII.

And he would fain have filled his Belly with the Husks that the Swine did eat, and no Man gave unto him.

And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired Servants of my Father's have Bread enough, and to spare, and I perish with Hunger!

I will arise and go to my Father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee,

L E S S O N XCVIII.

And am no more worthy to be called thy Son; make me as one of thy hired Servants.

And he arose, and came to his Father; but when he was a great Way off, his Father saw him, and had Pity, and went and fell on his Neck, and kissed him.

And the Son said, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy Sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son.

L E S S O N XCIX.

But the Father said to his Servants, bring forth the best Robe, and put it on him; and put a Ring on his Hand, and Shoes on his Feet.

And bring hither the fatted Calf, and kill it; and let us be merry.

For this my Son was dead, and is alive again: He was lost and is found. And they began to be merry.

LESSON C.

Now his eldest Son was in the Field, and as he came to draw nigh to the House, he heard Music and Dancing.

And he called one of his Servants, and asked, what these Things meant?

And he said unto him, Thy Brother is come; and thy Father hath killed the fatted Calf, because he hath received him safe and found.

LESSON CI.

And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore his Father came out and intreated him.

And he answered, and said to his Father, Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any Time thy Commandments, and yet thou never gavest me a Kid, that I might make merry with my Friends.

LESSON CII.

But as soon as this thy Son was come, who hath devoured thy Living with Harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted Calf.

And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.

It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad; for this thy Brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found.

T A B L E III.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -ban-don	a-bun-dance	ac-com-plish
a-bol-ish	a-bu-five	ac-know-ledge
a-bor-tive	ac-cep-tance	ac-quaint-ed

ad-mo-nish	con-fis-cate	dis-qui-et
ad-van-tage	con-jec-ture	dis-fem-ble
ad-ven-ture	con-junc-ture	dis-tinct-ly
ad-vi-sing	con-fi-der	dis-tri-bute
ad-vow-son	con-fump-tive	di-vi-ner
a-gree-ment	con-tem-plate	di-vo-ce-ment
al-be-it	con-tent-ment	di-ur-nal
al-low-ance	con-ti-nue	do-mes-tic
al-migh-ty	con-tri-bute	E-le-ven
al-rea-dy	con-tri-vance	em-bar-go
a-maze-ment	cor-rec-tor	em-bez-zle
an-cho-vy	cor-ro-sive	em-broi-der
an-noy-ance	cor-rupt-ness	e-mer-gent
a-part-ment	De-can-ter	em-ploy-ment
a-pos-tate	de-cre-pit	e-na-mel
ap-pa-rel	de-co-rum	en-coun-ter
ap-point-ment	de-fen-sive	en-cou-rage
ap-pren-tice	de-fi-ance	en-dea-vour
as-faf-fin	de-lin-quent	e-ner-vate
as-fem-ble	de-li-ver	en-fran-chise
as-su-rance	de-mo-lish	en-lar-ge-ment
as-to-nish	de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous
a-sun-der	de-par-ture	en-sam-ple
a-tone-ment	de-ter-mine	en-vi-ron
at-ten-tive	dic-ta-tor	e-pis-tle
at-tor-ney	di-mi-nish	e-spou-sals
au-then-tic	dis-as-ter	es-ta-blish
Bal-co-ny	dis-ci-ple	e-ter-nal
bra-va-do	dis-co-ver	ex-hi-bit
Ca-the-dral	dis-junc-tive	ex-pli-cit
clan-des-tine	dis-fi-gure	ex-ter-nal
co-e-qual	dis-ho-nest	ex-tin-guish
co-he-rent	dis-ho-nour	ex-trin-sic
com-port-ment	dis-plea-sure	Fan-tas-tic

or-bear-ance	in-tes-tate	Se-ques-ter
or-bid-den	in-tes-tine	spec-ta-tor
Gra-na-do	in-trin-sic	sub-mis-sive
Hence-for-ward	in-va-lid	Tar-pau-lin
-de-a	in-vei-gle	tes-ta-tor
l-luf-trate	Lieu-te-nant	to-bac-co
m-bel-lish	Ma-lig-nant	to-ge-ther
m-mor-tal	ma-ter-nal	trans-pa-rent
m-pli-cit	me-cha-nic	tri-bu-nal
m-por-tance	mis-chiev-ous	Un-co-ver
m-post-hume	Noc-tur-nal	un-e-qual
n-car-nate	Ob-ser-vance	un-feign-ed
n-cen-tive	oc-cur-rence	un-faith-ful
n-chant-ment	of-fend-ed	un-fru-gal
n-clo-sure	of-fen-sive	un-fruit-ful
n-clu-sive	out-land-ish	un-god-ly
n-cul-cate	Pome-gra-nate	un-ho-ly
n-cum-bent	pre-ce-dent	un-just-ly
n-dul-gence	pre-sump-tive	un-learn-ed
n-dul-gent	pro-hi-bit	un-mind-ful
n-fer-nal	pu-if-fant	un-ru-ly
n-fest-ing	Re-lin-quish	un-skil-ful
n-form-er	re-main-der	un-sta-ble
n-ha-bit	re-mem-ber	un-thank-ful
n-he-rent	re-mon-strance	un-time-ly
n-hi-bit	re-plen-ish	un-worthy
n-fi-pid	re-ple-vin	u-ten-sil
n-tan-gle	re-sem-ble	Vice-ge-rent
n-ter-nal	re-ti-nue	vice-re-gent
n-ter-pret	re-ve-nue	vin-dic-tive

T A B L E IV.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the last.

A C-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-whelm
af-ter-ward	im-por-tune	Pa-ra-mount
al-a-mode	in-ter-cede	per-se-vere
am-bus-cade	in-ter-cept	Re-col-lect
ap-per-tain	in-ter-change	re-con-cile
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-in-force
Cap-a-pee	in-ter-ject	ren-dez-vous
ca-val-cade	in-ter-lard	rep-ar-tee
cir-cum-scribe	in-ter-lope	re-pre-hend
cir-cum-vent	in-ter-mit	re-pre-sent
com-pre-hend	in-ter-mix	Se-re-nade
con-de-scend	in-ter-pose	se-ven-teen
cor-res-pond	in-ter-vene	There-un-to
coun-ter-mand	in-tro-duce	there-up-on
coun-ter-vail	Mack-a-roone	Un-der-mine
De-o-dand	mag-a-zine	un-der-stand
dis-al-low	mas-que-rade	un-der-went
dis-an-nul	O-ver-charge	Vi-o-lin
dis-ap-point	o-ver-laid	vol-un-teer
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-past	Where-un-to
do-mi-neer	o-ver-spread	where-with-al
En-ter-tain	o-ver-take	Yes-ter-day
ex-pe-dite	o-ver-turn	yef-ter-night

L E S S O N CIII.

The Nobleman and his Servants.

A certain Nobleman went into a far Country, to receive for himself a Kingdom, and to return.

And he called his ten Servants, and delivered them ten Pounds, and said unto them, occupy till I come.

But his Citizens hated him, and sent a Messenger after him, saying, we will not have this Man to reign over us.

L E S S O N CIV.

And it came to pass, that when he was returned, having received the Kingdom, he commanded those Servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the Money, that he might know how much every Man had gained by trading.

Then came the first, saying, Lord thy Pound hath gained ten Pounds. And he said unto him, Well done, thou good Servant; because thou hast been faithful in very little, rule thou over ten Cities.

L E S S O N CV.

And the second came, saying, Lord, thy Pound hath gained five Pounds.

And he said likewise to him, be thou also over five Cities.

And another came, saying, Lord, behold here is thy Pound which I kept laid up in a Napkin. For I feared thee, because thou art an active Man; thou takest up that thou laidest not down, and reapest that thou didst not sow.

L E S S O N C V I.

And he said unto him, Out of thy own Mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked Servant. Thou knewest I was an austere Man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not sow. Wherefore then gavest thou not thy Money into the Bank, that at my coming I might have received my own with Usury.

L E S S O N C V I I.

And he said unto them that stood by, Take from him the Pound, and give to him that hath ten Pounds.

And they said unto him, Lord, he hath ten Pounds.

For I say unto you, That unto every one that hath, shall be given. And from him that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken away from him.

L E S S O N C V I I I.

The Vineyard.

A certain Man planted a Vineyard, and let it forth to Husbandmen, and went into a far Country for a long Time.

And at the Season he sent a Servant to the Husbandmen, that they should give him of the Fruit of the Vineyard; but the Husbandmen beat him and sent him away empty.

L E S S O N C I X.

And again, he sent another Servant, and they beat him also, and treated him shamefully, and sent him away empty.

And again, he sent the third, and they wounded him also, and sent him out.

Then said the Lord of the Vineyard, What shall I do? I will send my beloved Son; it may be they will reverence him when they see him.

L E S S O N CX.

But when the Husbandmen saw him, they reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the Heir; come, let us kill him, that we may inherit the Vineyard ourselves.

So they cast him out of the Vineyard, and killed him.

What therefore shall the Lord of the Vineyard do unto them? He shall come and destroy those Husbandmen, and shall give the Vineyard to others.

T A B L E V.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

A B-so-lute-ly	be-ne-fit-ing	con-tro-ver-sy
ac-cept-a-ble	Ca-ter-pil-lar	con-tu-ma-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	cen-su-ra-ble	cor-pu-len-cy
ad-ver-sa-ry	ce-re-mo-ny	cre-di-ta-ble
a-gri-mo-ny	cir-cu-lat-ed	cu-ri-ous-ly
a-la-bas-ter	cir-cum-stan-ces	De-li-ca-cy
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	di-li-gent-ly
am-ic-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a-ni-ma-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	e-le-gan-cy
an-ti-cham-ber	com-pa-ra-ble	e-vi-dent-ly
an-ti-qua-ry	com-pli-ca-ted	ex-cel-len-cy
ar-bi-tra-ry	con-fis-ca-ted	ex-em-pla-ry
ap-plica-ble	con-quer-a-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
ar-ro-gant-ly	con-se-quent-ly	Fa-vor-a-ble
au-di-to-ry	con-sti-tu-ted	Fe-bru-a-ry
Bar-ba-rous-ly	con-sum-mat-ed	fi-gu-rative

fluc-tu-at-ing	mal-e-fac-tor	fal-a-man-der
for-mid-a-ble	mar-vel-lous-ly	fanc-tu-a-ry
for-tun-ate-ly	men-su-ra-ble	sec-re-ta-ry
frau-du-len-cy	mer-ce-na-ry	fo-ci-a-ble
Gen-er-al-ly	mil-it-a-ry	fol-i-ta-ry
gov-er-na-ble	mis-er-a-ble	fum-ma-ri-ly
glo-ri-ous-ly	mod-er-ate-ly	Tab-er-na-cle
Hab-er-dash-er	mon-ast-er-y	tem-po-ral-ly
he-te-ro-dox	Nat-ur-al-ly	tes-ti-mo-ny
hos-pi-ta-ble	nav-i-ga-tor	tol-er-a-ble
Im-i-ta-tor	ne-ces-sa-ry	trans-i-to-ry
in-do-len-cy	ne-cro-man-cy	trib-u-ta-ry
in-tim-a-cy	Or-a-to-ry	Va-lu-a-ble
in-ven-to-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	va-ri-a-ble
ju-di-ca-ture	per-emp-to-ry	ve-ge-ta-ble
Lap-id-a-ry	pur-ga-to-ry	vi-gi-lan-cy
lax-a-tive-ness	Ra-ti-on-al	ve-ne-ra-ble
le-gif-la-tive	rea-son-a-ble	vol-un-ta-ry
lit-er-al-ly	re-tal-i-ate	War-rant-a-ble
lu-min-a-ry	re-ver-si-on	wea-ther-beat-en
Ma-gif-tra-cy	Sal-u-ta-ry	whim-si-cal-ly

L E S S O N CXI.

On Contentment.

How happy might Persons be in all Estates, if they can but suit their Minds to their Conditions. A Shepherd may be as easy in a Cottage as a Prince in a Palace.

L E S S O N CXII.

But every Man hath his own weak Side; and we seldom see People so easy, but that they are discontent about something, and fancy they may be better in another Station, wishing for some Calling, Trade, or Business, which perhaps they do not understand; and so when they miscarry,

It shew show well they were at first, if they could
out have kept so.

L E S S O N CXIII.

The Reason of this restless Temper is, because
People do not look upon the Station of Life they
are in, as that wherein God was well pleased to
have placed them ; which makes them hanker
and greedily pursue after something else, without
ever thinking whether they can serve God in that
Condition, better than in that State wherein
Providence has been pleased to call them.

T A B L E VI.

Words of Four Syllables; accented on the Second.

A b-bre-vi-ate a-gree-a-ble	ar-bi-tre-ment
a-b-o-mi-nate al-le-gi-ance	ar-tic-u-late
a-bun-dant-ly al-lu-si-on	ar-ti-fi-cer
ac-ce-le-rate am-bas-sa-dor	ar-til-le-ry
ac-ces-si-ble am-big-u-ous	as-pa-ra-gus
ac-com-pa-ny am-bi-ti-on	as-ser-ti-on
ac-com-plish-er a-na-lo-gy	as-to-nish-ment
ac-count-a-ble a-na-to-mize	as-tro-lo-gy
ac-tiv-i-ty an-ge-li-cal	as-tron-o-mer
ad-di-ti-on an-tag-on-ist	at-ten-u-ate
ad-min-is-ter an-ni-hi-late	at-trac-ti-on
ad-mis-si-on an-ti-qui-ty	au-da-ci-ous
ad-op-ti-on an-tip-a-thy	au-then-tic-al
ad-ver-ten-cy a-pos-to-lic	au-tho-ri-ty
ad-ver-tise-ment ap-pa-ri-tor	a-ver-si-on
a-dul-te-rate ap-pel-la-tive	Bar-bar-i-ty
af-fec-ti-on ap-per-ten-ence	be-nev-o-lent
af-flic-ti-on ap-pur-te-nance	Cal-am-it-ous
af-fin-i-ty a-rith-me-tic	cal-am-i-ty

cha-me-le-on	cor-rec-ti-on	dis-cou-rage-ment
ca-pi-tu-late	cor-ro-bo-rate	dis-dain-ful-ly
cap-ti-vi-ty	cor-rup-ti-ble	dis-loy-al-ty
car-na-ti-on	cor-rup-ti-on	dis-pa-rage-ment
chro-no-lo-gy	cou-ra-ge-ous	dis-pen-sa-ry
col-lec-ti-on	cre-a-ti-on	dis-fa-tis-fy
com-bus-ti-on	cu-ta-ne-ous	dis-trac-ti-on
com-mend-a-ble	De-bi-li-tate	dis-u-ni-on
com-mis-se-rate	de-cen-si-on	di-vi-si-on
com-mis-si-on	de-duc-ti-on	dog-ma-ti-cal
com-mo-di-ous	de-cep-ti-ful-ness	do-mi-ni-on
com-mo-di-ty	de-fen-si-ble	dox-o-lo-gy
com-mu-ni-cate	de-fi-ni-tive	du-ra-ti-on
com-mu-ni-on	de-for-mi-ty	E-bri-e-ty
com-pa-ni-on	de-ge-ne-rate	ef-fec-tu-al
com-pas-si-on	de-li-ber-ate	ef-fe-mi-nate
con-clu-sion	de-li-ci-ous	e-la-bo-rate
con-di-ti-on	de-li-ver-ance	e-lec-to-rate
con-fes-si-on	de-no-mi-nate	e-ma-cu-late
con-form-a-ble	de-mon-str-a-ble	em-bar-ras-ment
con-fu-si-on	de-pen-den-cy	e-mo-lu-ment
con-gra-tu-late	de-plo-ra-ble	em-pha-ti-cal
con-si-der-ate	de-pre-ci-ate	en-cou-rage-ment
con-sis-to-ry	de-si-ra-ble	e-nu-me-rate
con-so-li-date	de-spon-den-cy	e-pis-co-pal
con-spi-cu-ous	de-struc-ti-on	e-qui-val-ent
con-sti-tu-ent	de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui-vo-cate
con-ti-nu-al	de-tes-ta-ble	es-tab-lish-ment
con-tri-bu-tor	de-vo-ti-on	e-va-cu-ate
con-ver-sa-ble	di-ges-ti-on	e-va-po-rate
con-ver-si-on	di-rec-ti-on	Eu-ro-pe-an
con-vic-ti-on	dis-cer-ni-ble	ex-as-pe-rate
con-vul-si-on	dis-co-ve-ry	ex-cep-ti-on
co-o-pe-rate	dis-coun-ten-ance	ex-ces-sive-ness

ex-cu-sa-ble	im-pof-fi-ble	ma-jo-ri-ty
ex-e-cu-tor	im-po-ver-ish	main-tain-a-ble
ex-e-cu-trix	im-preg-na-ble	me-mo-ri-al
ex-o-ne-rate	im-prov-a-ble	me-tho-di-cal
ex-pe-ri-ment	im-pu-ri-ty	mi-no-ri-ty
ex-tra-va-gant	in-a-ni-mate	mi-ra-cu-lous
Fe-li-ci-ty	in-ca-pa-ble	mo-ra-li-ty
for-get-ful-ness	in-cle-men-cy	mor-ta-li-ty
for-ma-li-ty	in-cli-na-ble	myf-te-ri-ous
foun-da-ti-on	in-con-stant-cy	Na-ti-vi-ty
fra-ter-ni-ty	in-cu-ra-ble	ne-ces-fi-ty
fru-ga-lity	in-de-cen-cy	no-bi-li-ty
fu-tu-ri-ty	in-dus-tri-ous	no-to-ri-ous
Ge-o-gra-phy	in-fat-u-ate	O-be-di-ent
ge-o-me-try	in-fec-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
gra-tu-i-ty	in-gra-ti-tude	ob-scu-ri-ty
Ha-bi-tu-al	in-ha-bi-tant	ob-serv-a-ble
har-mo-ni-ous	in-he-ri-tance	ob-ſtruc-ti-on
hif-to-ri-an	in-fi-nu-ate	oc-ca-fi-on
hif-to-ric-al	in-te-gri-ty	o-mif-fi-on
hu-ma-ni-ty	in-tem-pe-rance	o-pi-ni-on
hy-po-cri-cy	in-ter-pre-ter	op-pref-fi-on
I-do-la-ter	in-ven-ti-on	o-ri-gi-nal
i-do-la-try	in-veſ-ti-ture	out-ra-ge-ous
il-li-te-rate	in-vet-er-ate	Par-ti-cu-lar
il-lu-mi-nate	in-vi-fi-ble	pe-cu-li-ar
im-bel-liſh-ment	Ju-di-ci-al	per-fec-ti-on
im-mor-tal-ize	ju-di-ci-ous	per-mif-fi-on
im-mu-ta-ble	La-bor-i-ous	pe-pe-tu-al
im-pe-ni-tence	li-cen-ti-ate	per-ſua-fi-on
im-pe-tu-ous	li-cen-ti-ous	per-ſpi-cu-ous
im-pi-e-ty	li-ti-gi-ous	pe-ti-ti-on
im-pla-ca-ble	Ma-gi-ci-an	phi-lo-ſo-pher
im-por-tun-ate	mag-na-ni-mous	phi-lo-ſo-phy

po-lu-ted-ness	re-dun-dan-cy	su-per-la-tive
plan-ta-ti-on	re-flex-i-on	sus-pi-ci-ous
pos-sess-ion	re-frac-to-ry	Temp-ta-ti-on
pos-ter-i-ty	re-gen-er-ate	to-bac-con-ist
pre-ca-ri-ous	re-la-ti-on	trans-ac-ti-on
pre-des-tin-ate	re-li-gi-ous	trans-gres-si-on
pre-serv-a-tive	re-luc-tan-cy	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-sump-tu-ous	re-nu-mer-ate	ty-ran-ni-cal
pre-va-ri-cate	re-pair-a-ble	U-nan-i-mous
pro-di-gi-ous	re-splen-den-cy	un-bla-ma-ble
pro-duc-ti-on	re-sto-ra-tive	un-ca-pa-ble
pro-fes-si-on	Sal-va-ti-on	un-change-a-ble
pro-gen-it-or	sa-tyr-i-cal	un-du-ti-ful
pro-mis-cu-ous	se-cu-ri-ty	un-for-tu-nate
pro-phet-ic-al	se-ve-ri-ty	un-man-ner-ly
pro-por-ti-on	sig-nif-i-cant	un-mar-ri-ed
Re-bel-li-on	sim-plici-ty	un-mer-ci-ful
re-cep-ti-on	sin-ce-ri-ty	un-na-tu-ral
re-cov-e-ry	so-ci-e-ty	un-sa-vo-ry
re-cur-ren-cy	so-bri-e-ty	un-search-a-ble
re-deem-a-ble	sub-jec-ti-on	un-speak-a-ble
re-demp-ti-on	sub-mis-si-on	un-u-su-al
re-duc-ti-on	su-pe-ri-or	un-wor-thi-ly

L E S S O N CxIV.

The Advice of a Father to his Children.

This Instant is thine ; the next is in the Womb of Futurity, and thou knowest not what it may bring forth.

Whatsoever thou resolvest to do, do it quickly, defer not till the Evening, what the Morning may accomplish.

Idleness is the Parent of Want and Pain : but the Labor of Virtue bringeth forth Pleasure.

The Hand of the diligent defeateth Want.

LESSON CXV.

Prosperity and Success are the industrious Man's Attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired Wealth, that hath risen to Power, that hath clothed himself with Honor, that is spoken of in the City with Praise, and that standeth before the King in his Council? Even he that hath shut out Idleness from his House; and that hath said unto Sloth, Thou art mine Enemy..

LESSON CXVI.

Boast not thyself, for it will bring Contempt upon thee; neither deride another for it is dangerous.

From the Experience of others do thou learn Wisdom; and from their Failings correct thine own Faults.

It behoveth thee, O Child of Calamity! early to fortify thy Mind with Courage and Patience, that thou mayest support, with a becoming Resolution, thy allotted Portion of human Evil.

LESSON CXVII.

The nearest Approach thou can'st make to Happiness on this Side the Grave, is to enjoy from Heaven Understanding and Health.

These Blessings, if thou possessest, and wouldst preserve to old Age, avoid the Allurements of Voluptuousness, and fly from her Temptations.

In all thy Undertakings, let a reasonable Assurance animate thy Endeavours; if thou despairst of Success thou shalt not succeed.

L E S S O N CXVIII.

Consider how few Things are worthy of Anger, and thou shalt wonder that any but Fools should be wrath.

Be grateful to thy Father, for he gave thee Life; and to thy Mother for she sustained thee.

Hear the Words of his Mouth, for they are spoken for thy Good; give Ear to his Admonition, for it proceedeth from Love.

L E S S O N CXIX.

Fear the Lord all the Days of thy Life, and walk in the Paths which he hath opened before thee.

Let Prudence admonish thee, let Temperance restrain, let Justice guide thy Hand, Benevolence warm thy Heart, and Gratitude to Heaven inspire thee with Devotion. These shall give thee Happiness in thy present State, and bring thee to the Mansions of eternal Felicity in the Paradise of God.

T A B L E VII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the Third.

A c-ci-den-tal	com-pre-hen-sive	E-ver-last-ing
Af-fi-da-vit	cor-re-spon-dence	For-ni-ca-tor
a-gri-cul-ture	Dis-ad-van-tage	fun-da-men-tal
al-to-ge-ther	dis-af-fect-ed	Hal-le-lu-jah
a-na-bap-tism	dis-a-gree-ment	how-so-e-ver
ap-pre-hen-sive	dis-com-po-sure	I-mi-ta-tor
ar-bi-trat-or	dis-con-tent-ed	in-co-he-rent
Be-ne-fac-tor	dis-con-ti-nue	in-con-sist-ent
Ca-li-man-co	dis-in-he-rit	in-de-pen-dent
co-ad-ju-tor	dis-in-tan-gle	in-of-fen-sive

in-stru-men-tal	Na-vi-ga-tor	Un-ac-quaint-ed
in-ter-ces-for	O-pe-ra-tor	un-ad-vi-sed
in-ter-lo-per	op-por-tune-ly	un-be-com-ing
in-ter-med-dle	or-na-men-tal	un-be-got-ten
in-ter-min-gle	o-ri-ent-al	un-de-fi-led
in-ter-mix-ture	o-ver-bur-den	un-der-ta-ker
in-tro-duc-tive	Pa-ne-gy-ric	un-der-va-lue
Le-gis-la-tive	pen-ny-roy-al	un-der-rat-ed
le-gis-la-tor	pre-de-ces-for	un-di-vi-ded
Ma-ni-fes-tor	Re-gu-la-tor	u-ni-ver-sal
ma-nu-fac-ture	Sa-cra-men-tal	un-pre-pa-red
me-di-a-tor	se-mi-co-lon	un-pro-vi-ded
me-mo-ran-dum	fu-do-ri-fic	vin-di-ca-ti-on
mis-de-mean-or	fu-per-struc-ture	What-so-e-ver
mo-de-ra-tor	fu-per-vi-for	when-so-e-ver

Accent on the last Syllable.

a-ni-mad-vert	mis-ap-pre-hend	fu-per-in-duce
ca-ra-bi-neer	mis-un-der-stand	fu-per-in-tend
le-cam-pa-ne	ne-ver-the-less	ui-tra-ma-rine
le-ger-de-main	fu-per-a-bound	

Lessons from the Proverbs.

LESSON CXX.

1. **T**HE Proverbs of Solomon, the Son of David King of Israel.
2. To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the Words of Understanding.
3. To receive the Instruction of Wisdom, Justice, Judgment, and Equity.
4. To give Subtilty to the Simple, to the young Man Knowledge and Discretion.
5. A wise Man will hear, and will increase in Learning; and a Man of Understanding shall attain to wise Counsels.

L E S S O N CXXI.

1. My Son, hear the instruction of thy Father and forsake not the Law of thy Mother.
2. For they shall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.
3. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, consent thou not.
4. If they say, Come with us, let us lay wait for Blood; let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause.
5. Cast in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purse.

L E S S O N CXXII.

1. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; refrain thy Foot from their Path.
2. For their Feet run to Evil, and make Haste to shed Blood.
3. Enter not in the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.
4. Hear, ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and attend to know Understanding.
5. For I give you good Doctrine, forsake you not my Law.
6. For I was my Father's Son, tender and only beloved in the Sight of my Mother.

L E S S O N CXXIII.

1. He taught me also, and said unto me, Let thine Heart retain my Words; keep my Commandments and live.
2. Get Wisdom, get Understanding, forget it not; neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.
3. Forsake her not, and she shall preserve thee, love her and she shall keep thee.
4. She shall give to thine Head an Ornament of Grace; a Crown of Glory shall she give thee.

LESSON CXXIV.

1. Hear, O my Son, and receive my Sayings, and the years of thy Life shall be many.
2. I have taught thee in the Way of Wisdom; have led thee in the right Path.
3. Take fast hold of Instruction, let her not go, keep her, for she is thy Life.
4. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.
5. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away.
6. My Son, attend to my Words, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.

LESSON CXXV.

1. Let them not depart from thine Eyes, keep them in the Midst of thine Heart. For they are Life unto those that find them, and Health to all their Flesh.
2. Forfake the Foolish and live; and go in the Way of Understanding.
3. Reprove not a Scornor, lest he hate thee; rebuke a wise Man, and he will love thee.
4. Give Instruction to a wise Man, and he will yet be wiser; teach a just Man, and he will increase in Learning.
5. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom; and the Knowledge of the Holy is Understanding.

T A B L E VIII.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the First.

A C-ti-on-a-ble	Ex-pi-a-to-ry	Pas-si-on-ate-ly
cir-cu-la-to-ry	Fa-shi-on-a-ble	pen-si-on-a-ble
con-sci-on-a-ble	fig-u-ra-tive-ly	Ques-ti-on-a-ble
cus-tom-a-ri-ly	Ju-di-ca-to-ry	Sta-ti-on-a-ry
Ded-i-ca-to-ry	Mar-ri-age-a-ble	sup-pli-ca-to-ry
dic-ti-on-a-ry	Or-di-na-ri-ly	Vol-un-ta-ri-ly

T A B L E IX.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -bo-mi-na-ble	dis-pen-sa-to-ry	La-bo-ri-ous-ness
af-fec-ti-on-ate	Es-se-mi-na-cy	le-gi-ti-ma-ry
a-po-the-ca-ry	es-pe-ci-al-ly	Ma-li-ci-ous-ly
aux-i-li-a-ry	ex-pla-na-to-ry	No-to-ri-ous-ly
Com-me-mor-a-ble	ex-tor-ti-on-er	Oc-ca-si-on-al
com-mend-a-to-ry	ex-u-be-ran-cy	Pa-rish-i-on-er
com-mis-si-on-er	He-re-di-ta-ry	par-ti-cu-lar-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly	pe-cu-ni-a-ry
com-mu-ni-ca-tive	im-mo-de-rate-ly	per-pe-tu-al-ly
com-pas-si-on-ate	in-com-pa-ra-ble	pro-tho-no-ta-ry
con-di-ti-on-al	in-cor-ri-gi-ble	Re-po-si-to-ry
con-se-de-ra-cy	in-es-ti-ma-ble	Sig-ni-fi-can-cy
con-fec-ti-on-er	in-nu-me-ra-ble	Un-du-ti-ful-ness
con-fid-er-a-ble	in-fe-pa-ra-ble	un-chas-ri-ta-ble
con-ti-nu-al-ly	in-su-pe-ra-ble	un-ne-ces-sa-ry
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-vo-lun-ta-ry	un-par-don-a-ble
De-ge-ne-ra-cy	ir-re-gu-lar-ly	un-mea-sur-a-ble
de-fa-ma-to-ry	ir-re-sist-i-ble	un-pro-fit-a-ble
de-li-be-rate-ly	ir-re-vo-ca-ble	un-rea-son-a-ble
de-li-ci-ous-ly	ju-di-ci-ous-ly	un-ut-ter-a-ble

T A B L E X.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Third.

A B-so-lu-ti-on	am-mu-ni-ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-on
ac-cept-a-ti-on	am-pu-ta-ti-on	con-de-scen-si-on
ac-cla-ma-ti-on	a-ni-mo-si-ty	con-fir-ma-ti-on
ac-cu-sa-ti-on	an-ni-ver-sa-ry	con-su-ta-ti-on
ac-qui-si-ti-on	an-no-ta-ti-on	con-gre-ga-ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	ap-pa-ri-ti-on	con-so-la-ti-on
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	as-tro-no-mi-cal	con-ster-na-ti-on
ad-van-ta-ge-ous	a-va-ri-ci-ous	con-sti-tu-ti-on
af-fa-bi-li-ty	Be-ne-fac-ti-on	con-tra-dic-ti-on
af-fec-ta-ti-on	Ce-le-bra-ti-on	con-ver-sa-tion
ag-gra-va-ti-on	cir-cu-la-ti-on	cor-po-ra-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on	cir-cum-ci-fi-on	cru-ci-fix-i-on
al-pha-be-ti-cal	cir-cum-spec-ti-on	De-cla-ra-ti-on
am-bi-gu-i-ty	com-bi-na-ti-on	de-fi-ni-ti-on

e-mon-stra-ti-on	in-flam-ma-ti-on	re-col-lec-ti-on
e-so-la-ti-on	in-sur-rec-ti-on	re-pe-ti-ti-on
e-vaf-ta-ti-on	in-ter-mif-fi-on	re-pu-ta-ti-on
if-o-be-di-ent	in-ter-rup-ti-on	re-so-lu-ti-on
if-po-fi-ti-on	in-vo-ca-ti-on	re-sur-rec-ti-on
if-tri-bu-ti-on	juf-ti-fi-a-ble	re-vo-lu-ti-on
ic-cle-fi-af-tes	La-men-ta-ti-on	Sal-u-ta-ti-on
id-u-ca-ti-on	li-be-ra-li-ty	fat-is-fac-ti-on
in-thu-fi-af-tic	Mag-na-ni-mi-ty	fe-pa-ra-ti-on
evan-ge-li-cal	mif-ap-pre-hend-ing	fit-u-a-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-cate	mif-un-der-stand-ing	fpe-cu-la-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on	mo-de-ra-ti-on	fuf-fe-ca-ti-on
ex-hor-ta-ti-on	Na-vi-ga-ti-on	fu-per-fi-ci-al
ex-pec-ta-ti-on	no-mi-na-ti-on	fu-per-in-tend-ant
ex-pe-di-ti-ous	nu-me-ra-ti-on	fu-per-fcrip-ti-on
ex-por-ta-ti-on	Ob-li-ga-ti-on	fu-per-fti-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on	ob-fer-va-ti-on	fup-pli-ca-ti-on
o-men-ta-ti-on	op-por-tu-ni-ty	fup-po-fi-ti-on
ge-ne-ra-ti-on	of-ten-ta-ti-on	Tef-ti-mo-ni-al
eo-gra-phi-cal	Par-ti-a-li-ty	to-le-ra-ti-on
fa-bi-ta-ti-on	pe-ni-ten-ti-al	tri-bu-la-ti-on
of-pi-ta-li-ty	per-pen-di-cu-lar	Va-ri-a-ti-on
mi-ta-ti-on	per-fe-cu-ti-on	ve-ge-ta-ti-on
m-ma-te-ri-al	pre-fer-va-ti-on	ve-ne-ra-ti-on
m-po-fi-ti-on	pos-fi-bil-i-ty	vin-di-ca-ti-on
m-pre-ca-ti-on	pro-cla-ma-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
m-pro-pri-e-ty	pro-vo-ca-ti-on	Un-cir-cum-ci-fed
m-cli-na-ti-on	Ra-di-ca-li-ty	u-ni-form-ly

LESSON CXXVI.

The Proverbs of Solomon.

1. A wife Son maketh a glad Father : But a foolish Son is the Heavinefs of his Mother.
2. The Treafures of Wickednefs profit nothing, but Righteoufnefs delivereth from Death.
3. The Lord will not fuffer the Soul of the Righteous to famifh ; but he cafteth away the Subftance of the Wicked.
4. He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack Hand ; but the Hand of the diligent maketh rich.

L E S S O N CXXVII.

1. A false Balance is an Abomination to the Lord; but a just Weight is his Delight.
2. The Memory of the Just is blessed; but the Name of the Wicked shall rot.
3. The Tongue of the Just is as choice Silver; the Heart of the Wicked is of little Worth.
4. A soft Answer turns away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger.
5. Whoso mocketh the Poor reproacheth his Maker; and he that is glad at Calamities, shall not go unpunished.

L E S S O N CXXVIII.

1. A good Name is rather to be chosen than great Riches; and a loving Father rather than Silver and Gold.
2. Whoso keepeth the Law is a wise Son; but he that is a Companion of riotous Men, shameth his Father.
3. These six Things doth the Lord hate; yea seven are an Abomination unto him.
4. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that shed innocent Blood:

L E S S O N CXXIX.

1. An Heart that deviseth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be swift in running to Mischiefe.
2. A false Witness that speaketh Lies; and he that soweth Discord among Brethren.
3. My Son, keep my Words, and lay up my Commandments with thee.
4. Bind them up with thy Fingers; write them upon the Table of thine Heart.
5. He that is of a proud Heart stirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Trust in the Lord, shall be made fat.

T A B L E XI.

Words of six Syllables; the Accent on the Second.

A F-fec-ti-on-ate-ly un-cha-ri-ta-ble-ness
 un-con-sci-on-a-ble un-par-don-a-ble-ness
 con-sid-er-a-ble-ness un-pro-fit-a-ble-ness
 in-tol-er-a-ble-ness un-ne-ces-sa-ri-ly
 pro-por-ti-on-a-ble

Accented on the Third Syllable.

Con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly in-suf-fi-ci-ent-ly
 ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly Ma-gi-ste-ri-al-ly
 Dis-o-be-di-ent me-ri-to-ri-ous-ly
 Ge-o-gra-phi-cal-ly Sa-cri-le-gi-ous-ly
 In-con-sid-er-a-ble su-per-sti-ti-ous-ly
 in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly su-per-nu-me-ra-ry

Accented on the Fourth Syllable.

A -Bo-mi-na-ti-on de-ter-min-a-ti-on
 ac-com-mo-da-ti-on dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
 ad-mi-ni-s-tra-ti-on dis-sim-u-la-ti-on
 as-sas-si-na-ti-on E-di-fi-ca-ti-on
 as-so-ci-a-ti-on e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
 Cap-i-tu-la-ti-on e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
 cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on e-va-cu-a-ti-on
 con-sid-er-a-ti-on e-va-por-a-ti-on
 con-ti-nu-a-ti-on ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
 cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on ex-te-nu-a-ti-on
 De-lib-er-a-ti-on Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty
 de-nom-in-a-ti-on for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

E

Glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on	Pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on
Hu-mi-li-a-ti-on	pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
I-ma-gin-a-ti-on	pu-fil-la-ni-mi-ty
im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty	Qual-i-fi-ca-ti-on
in-com-pre-hen-fi-ble	Rat-i-fi-ca-ti-on
in-fal-li-bil-i-ty	re-com-mend-a-ti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on	re-pre-sen-ta-ti-on
ir-re-gu-la-ti-on	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
ir-re-con-cile-a-ble	fig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an	fu-pe-ri-o-ri-ty
mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	U-ni-ver-sa-li-ty
mul-ti-plic-a-ti-on	

T A B L E XII.

Words of seven Syllables.

A N-ti-tri-ni-tà-ri-ans	Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on
Con-sub-stan-ti-a-li-ty	Ple-ni-po-ten-ti-a-ry
Dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	Re-cap-i-tu-la-ti-on
Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	re-con-cil-i-a-ti-on
ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly	Su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on
im-ma-te-ri-a-li-ty	Tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
im-pe-ne-tra-bil-i-ty	Va-le-tu-di-na-ri-an
In-di-vi-fi-bi-li-ty	

L E S S O N CXXX.

On Man.

Lord, what is Man! originally Dust, engendered in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow, helpless in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepid in his

Age, his first Voice moves Pity, his last commands Grief.

L E S S O N CXXXI.

Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales; but Man is born naked; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot speak, nor his Eyes see aright; simple his Thoughts, vain his Desires, Toys his Delight.

He no sooner puts on his distinguishing Character, Reason, but he burns it with wild-fire Passions, taints it with abominable Pride, tears it with insatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and stains it with Debauchery.

L E S S O N CXXXII.

His next State is full of Miseries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies assault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppress him, and Dangers way-lay him.

His last Scene is deplorable; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews shrunk, Bones dry; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain; his Life miserable, his Death terrible; his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Disorder and Toil, Age of Infirmary.

LESSON CXXXIII.

A D V I C E.

IF you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with thyself; for, if you are acquainted with your own corrupt Nature, it is not likely you should be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glass of thine own imperfections, and the true Sight and Sense of them will certainly lead you to real Happiness. Learn then in your Youth to condemn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity, and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only chearfully to meet with, but even to overcome, the Fears of all Adversity.

LESSON CXXXIV.

Of the SEVEN STAGES of LIFE.

First Stage. Ecclesiastes, Chap. xi. Ver. 10.

Miserable Man, in whom, as soon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reason, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will. For no sooner are we come to our Speech, and begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burden, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the false Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

LESSON CXXXV.

Second Stage. Eccles. Chap. xi. Ver. 9.

We are now to think ourselves much happier in this Stage than the last; because at fifteen or sixteen Years, Youth think then, they are capable of taking the Reins in their own Hands, and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth! that thou art in a most piteous Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life; thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will enwrap thee in a cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Headiness, and Extravagance, do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou

esteemest them as thy Friends, and suffered thyself to be agreeably betrayed in them. Watch, therefore, and be sober. Forake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee against Temptations; and thou wilt certainly be happy. But if thou refushest Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

LESSON CXXXVI.

Third Stage. Job, Chap. v. Ver. 7.

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves completely happy, because we are now our own Masters, and are not under that immediate Command as before. But, alas! what now are we much better in? The World still allures us with Pleasures, the Devil tempts us to sin; and we are now far from being quiet and easy. — Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits of Law vex us: Wrongs of ill Neighbours teaze, Losses in Trade oppress, and Cares for our Family confound us. The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of false Friends, do in a Manner consume us; and very often Fortune and Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adversity on the other Hand frets us; and in this Condition we often pass the Remainder of our Life.

LESSON CXXXVII.

Fourth Stage. Prov. Chap. iii. Ver. 13.

This Stage of Life is also attended with perpetual Troubles; and there is no real Happiness here. For look backward, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste of Time in thy Infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off; for thou wilt see the Lures of the World, the Troubles of the Mind, and the Diseases of the Body; for remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our Meridian Glory, we are by them now descending to our last Stage.

LESSON CXXXVIII.

Fifth Stage. Eccles. Chap. xi. Ver. 8.

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time press hard upon us; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleasures of a well-spent Life: for the House now becomes full of cares, the Field full of Toil,

the Country of Rudeness and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions ; Wealth we see is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

LESSON CXXXIX.

Sixth and Seventh Stages. Psalm xc. Ver. 10 and 12.

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honor when the Behaviour suits ; but it is shocking to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries on his Head the infallible Tokens of his approaching Mortality. For when we come to those Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Visage pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faltering, then it is evident the Diffolution of our mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand.

Proper Names of Persons, Places, &c. or Words usually beginning with a Capital.

TABLE I.

Proper Names of One Syllable.

A NN	Dan	Heth	Mark	Shem	Wells
Bel	Eve	Jah	Neath	Shuz	York
Buz	France	Jude	Ouze	Throne	Ziph
Cain	Gad	Job	Paul	Tweed	Zug
Coz	Gath	Kish	Ruth	Ufk	Zuph
Cush	Ham	Lynn	Saul	Uz	Zuz

TABLE II.

Proper Names, &c. of Two Syllables, accented on the First.

A A-RON	Ac-ton	Al-ban	Al-ton
Ab-ba	A-dam	A-lice	Ampt-hill
A-bel	Ag-bridge	Aln-wick	An-drew

An-na	Bel-ley	Burnt-wood	Coln-brook
An-trim	Bewd-ley	Bux-ton	Con-naught
An-twerp	Big-vai	Buz-ford	Con-stance
Ar-magh	Bil-hah	By-ford	Con-way
Ar-ran	Bin-brook	Cæ-far	Co-os
Ar-thur	Bing-ham	Ca-lais	Cope-land
Aih-ly	Bit-ford	Cam-bridge	Cor-bridge
Aih-krig	Black-burn	Camp-den	Cor-by
Aih-na	Bland-ford	Canef-ham	Corn-wall
Au-gust	Bol-ton	Car-diff	Cow-bridge
Auk-land	Bo-ston	Carl-ton	Cran-bourn
Au-stef	Bof-worth	Cart-mell	Crane-brook
Au-ffin	Botf-ham	Ca-stor	Cra-ven
A-vims	Boul-nefs	Caith-nefs	Craw-ley
A-yites	Boz-zah	Cax-would	Crick-lade
Ax-bridge	Brack-ley	Ce-phas	Crook-horn
Ax-holm	Brad-field	Chag-ford	Crow-land
Ax-mouth	Brad-ford	Chag-ley	Croy-don
Ba-bel	Brad-ninch	Chat-ham	Cux-field
Bake-well	Brain-tree	Chea-dle	Cy-prus
Ba-la	Bramp-ton	Check-ley	Da-gan
Bal-dock	Brom-yard	Chel-ford	Dal-ton
Bal-tic	Brand-rith	Chelms-ford	Dan-by
Bamp-ton	Breck-nock	Chel-sea	Dar-king
Ban-gor	Brent-ford	Chep-stow	Dart-ford
Ban-fted	Brere-ton	Chert-fey	Da-vid
Bark-ing	Bre-wood	Ches-hunt	Dan-ites
Bar-more	Brick-hill	Chew-ton	De-dan
Barnef-ley	Bridge-north	Chid-ley	Ded-ham
Ba-ruch	Brif-tol	Chim-ham	Deep-ing
Ba-fhan	Brit-ain	Chi-na	Den-bigh
Baft-wick	Brit-iff	Chit-tim	Den-mark
Bat-tel	Brit-on	Chrift-mas	Den-nis
Bau-trey	Brix-ton	Chud-leigh	Del-phos
Bay-nard	Brix-worth	Chum-leigh	Dept-ford
Bec-cles	Brom-ley	Cle-ment	Der-by
Be-dal	Bromf-wick	Cleve-land	Dere-ham
Bed-ford	Brough-ton	Clif-ton	De-rick
Bel-ford	Bru-ton	Cob-ham	Dart-mouth
Bent-ley	Bryn-ton	Cogge-shall	Der-went
Berk-shire	Bud-worth	Colef-hill	Dig-by
Ber-nard	Bug-den	Col-ford	Dock-ing
Ber-wick	Burn-ham	Co-logn	Dock-ley

Dod-brook	Fri-day	Hitch-in	Kit-tim
Do-ver	Frodſ-ham	Hoddef-don	Kirk-ham
Down-ham	Ga-al	Hol-beck	Knap-daile
Dray-ton	Ga-za	Hol-land	Knottſ-ford
Dran-field	Ge-ber	Ho-mer	Kyne-ton
Dub-lin	Ger-man	Hoph-ni	La-ban
Dud-ley	Gerſ-ham	Ho-race	La-chiſh
Dul-wich	Ge-zer	Horn-ſey	La-mech
Dun-church	Gil-bert	Horſ-ham	Lam-beth
Dunſ-field	Gil-gal	How-den	Lang-ley
Dun-wich	Gif-born	Hox-ton	Land-grave
Dur-ham	Glaſ-gow	Hum-phrey	Lau-rence
Ea-ſter	God-frey	Hu-ſhi	Le-ah
Ea-ton	Good-hurſt	Hu-ſhim	Léo-nard
E-den	Goud-hurſt	Hu-zath	Letch-dale
Edg-ware	Grant-ham	Hy-dra	Le-vite
Ed-win	Grave-ſend	Ipf-wich	Lich-field
E-gypt	Green-wich	Ire-land	Lil-bourn
Elt-ham	Gui-nea	I-ſaac	Lin-coln
En-field	Ha-dad	Iſle-worth	Lind-ſey
En-gland	Had-leigh	Ix-worth	Long-land
E-noch	Ha-gar	Ja-cob	Lon-don
E-nos	Ha-gai	Jer-ſey	Lud-gate
E-phod	Holeſ-worth	Je-ſus	Lyd-ford
E-phron	Hal-ſtead	Jo-nas	Ly-ric
Ep-ping	Ham-burgh	Jo-ſeph	Ly-ſtra
Ep-fom	Hamp-ton	Jo-tham	Ma-chir
Ereſ-by	Hamp-ſtead	Ju-das	Maid-ſtone
Eſ-fex	Han-nah	Ju-dith	Ma-gic
Eveſ-ham	Har-leigh	Ju-ly	Mal-pas
Eu-rope	Harleſ-ton	Ju-ſtus	Mal-vern
Ew-el	Har-row	Ka-deſh	Manſ-field
Eyneſ-ford	Har-wich	Kei-lah	Mareſ-field
Ez-ra	Hat-field	Kimp-ton	Mar-tha
Fair-leigh	Haylſ-ham	Ken-dal	Mat-thew
Fal-mouth	Helmef-ley	Kend-worth	Milkſ-ham
Fe-lix	Hemp-ſtead	Ke-nelm	Me-ſhech
Fen-wick	Hex-ham	Kef-wick	Mi-cah
Farn-ham	Hey-wood	Kex-holm	Mid-hurſt
Fe-ſtus	High-gate	Key-worth	Mil-brock
Folke-ſtone	Hinck-ley	Kil-dare	Mile-ham
Framp-ton	Hing-ham	Kingſ-ton	Mil-thorp

Mil- <i>ton</i>	Pan- <i>cras</i>	Ru- <i>fus</i>	Spa- <i>nish</i>
Mine- <i>head</i>	Pa- <i>ris</i>	Rum- <i>ford</i>	Spilf- <i>by</i>
Mo- <i>narch</i>	Pa- <i>shur</i>	Ru- <i>then</i>	Spit- <i>head</i>
Mon- <i>day</i>	Pe- <i>leg</i>	Rut- <i>land</i>	Slax- <i>ford</i>
Mon- <i>mouth</i>	Pem- <i>broke</i>	Rye- <i>gate</i>	Stam- <i>ford</i>
Mor- <i>peth</i>	Pen- <i>rith</i>	Sa- <i>lem</i>	Stan- <i>stead</i>
Moul- <i>ton</i>	Pen- <i>ryn</i>	Sam- <i>son</i>	Ste- <i>phen</i>
Mul- <i>grave</i>	Pet- <i>worth</i>	Salt- <i>fleet</i>	Stil- <i>ton</i>
Mun- <i>ster</i>	Phan- <i>tafm</i>	Sand- <i>wich</i>	Sto- <i>ic</i>
Mur- <i>ray</i>	Pha- <i>rez</i>	Sap- <i>phire</i>	Stock- <i>por</i>
Na- <i>bal</i>	Phe- <i>nix</i>	Sa- <i>rah</i>	Stokef- <i>ly</i>
Na- <i>hor</i>	Phi- <i>lip</i>	Sa- <i>turn</i>	Stone- <i>henge</i>
Nampt- <i>wich</i>	Pif- <i>gah</i>	Sa- <i>voy</i>	Strat- <i>ton</i>
Na- <i>ples</i>	Ply- <i>mouth</i>	Sax- <i>ton</i>	Stret- <i>ton</i>
Nar- <i>barth</i>	Plymp- <i>ton</i>	Scarf- <i>dale</i>	Stret- <i>ham</i>
Nase- <i>by</i>	Po- <i>land</i>	Scot- <i>land</i>	Stur- <i>bridge</i>
Na- <i>than</i>	Pont- <i>pool</i>	Sel- <i>by</i>	Suc- <i>coth</i>
Ne- <i>bat</i>	Portf- <i>mouth</i>	Sha- <i>drach</i>	Suf- <i>folk</i>
Ne- <i>cho</i>	Poul- <i>ton</i>	Shad- <i>well</i>	Sur- <i>ry</i>
Nec- <i>tar</i>	Pref- <i>ton</i>	Shal- <i>lum</i>	Suf- <i>sex</i>
New- <i>burgh</i>	Pro- <i>logue</i>	Shan- <i>non</i>	Sut- <i>ton</i>
New- <i>bridge</i>	Quin- <i>tus</i>	Sheer- <i>ness</i>	Swaff- <i>ham</i>
Newn- <i>ham</i>	Rab- <i>ba</i>	Shef- <i>field</i>	Swan- <i>sey</i>
Noy- <i>land</i>	Rab- <i>bi</i>	Shef- <i>nal</i>	Swe- <i>den</i>
No- <i>ah</i>	Ra- <i>chel</i>	Shep- <i>ham</i>	Swin- <i>don</i>
Ner- <i>folk</i>	Rad- <i>nor</i>	Sher- <i>ton</i>	Swit- <i>zer</i>
Nor- <i>man</i>	Ra- <i>mah</i>	Shet- <i>land</i>	Ta- <i>bor</i>
Nor- <i>thorp</i>	Ramf- <i>gate</i>	Ship- <i>ton</i>	Tam- <i>worta</i>
North- <i>wich</i>	Ran- <i>dal</i>	Shrop- <i>shire</i>	Tar- <i>shish</i>
Oak- <i>ham</i>	Ray- <i>leigh</i>	Shore- <i>ham</i>	Tavi- <i>stock</i>
Ock- <i>ley</i>	Ret- <i>ford</i>	Shu- <i>hite</i>	Taun- <i>ton</i>
Of- <i>frown</i>	Reu- <i>ben</i>	Sid- <i>mouth</i>	Thax- <i>ted</i>
On- <i>gar</i>	Ri- <i>chard</i>	Si- <i>mon</i>	Tha- <i>net</i>
O- <i>nyx</i>	Rich- <i>mond</i>	Si- <i>nai</i>	Thet- <i>ford</i>
O- <i>phir</i>	Rip- <i>ley</i>	Si- <i>on</i>	Tho- <i>mas</i>
O- <i>phra</i>	Riz- <i>pah</i>	Skip- <i>ton</i>	Thum- <i>mim</i>
Ork- <i>ney</i>	Ro- <i>bert</i>	Slea- <i>ford</i>	Thurf- <i>day</i>
Or- <i>lap</i>	Roch- <i>dale</i>	Smyr- <i>na</i>	Tick- <i>ball</i>
Or- <i>mond</i>	Ro- <i>ger</i>	Snett- <i>ham</i>	Tidef- <i>wall</i>
Oun- <i>ley</i>	Ro- <i>mans</i>	So- <i>dan</i>	Trow- <i>bridge</i>
Ox- <i>ford</i>	Roth- <i>well</i>	South- <i>wark</i>	Tru- <i>ro</i>
Oz- <i>ne</i>	Row- <i>land</i>	Spal- <i>ding</i>	Tun- <i>bridge</i>

Tur-ky	Wandsworth	Wi-gan	Wood-stock
Ty-rus	Wang-ford	Wig-ton	Xer-xes
Vin-cent	Wap-ping	Wig-more	Yar-mouth
Ul-ster	War-wick	Wilt-shire	Yeo-vil
Up-fal	Wal-ton	Winch-comb	York-shire
Ux-bridge	Web-ley	Wind-for	Ze-nith
Uz-za	Welch-pool	Wirkf-worth	Zi-on
Wake-field	We-stram	Wif-bich	Zip-por
Wal-ter	Whit-church	Whit-ney	Zo-phor
Wall-ham	Wick-liff	Woo-burn	

T A B L E III.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, accented on the Last.

A R-gyle	Dum-fries	Le-vant	O-ftend
Bel-grade	E-squire	Lor-rain	Pall-mall
Ben-gal	Gui-enne	Ma-drid	Pen-guin
Cam-bray	Hoch-stedt	Men-teith	Pen-zance
Car-lisle	Hol-stein	Mo-gul	Se-ville
Ca-stile	Ja-pan	Mon-trose	Stock-holm
Dun-bar	Ju-ly	Na-mur	Tan-gier
Dun-blane	La-on	Na-varre	Tou-lon
Dun-dee	Le-on	O-range	Ver-failles

T A B L E IV.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the First.

A -Bi-gail	Al-der-stoke	A-me-thyft	A-run-del
A-bing-ton	Al-der-ney	An-ca-ster	A-fi-a
A-bi-shai	Al-fre-ton	An-do-ver	Af-fin-shire
A-bra-ham	A-li-cant	An-gle-sea	A-ther-ston
Ab-fa-lom	Al-ka-net	An-tho-ny	At-tle-bridge
Ad-mi-ral	Al-tring-ham	An-ti-christ	Aul-cest-er
A-fri-ca	Am-ber-ley	An-ti-och	Au-ften-field
Al-co-ran	Am-bu-ry	Ap-ple-dore	Au-stri-a
Ald-bo-rough	A-merf-ham	Ar-ling-ton	Ax-min-ster
Al-den-burgh	A-mer-ton	Ar-ra-gon	Aylef-bu-ry

Ba-by-lon	Car-hamp-ton	Dis-ting-ton	Frome-sel-wood
Ba-den-och	Car-ling-ford	Don-ca-ster	Gab-bo-tha
Ban-bu-ry	Ca-tha-rine	Dor-che-ster	Ga-bri-el
Bar-na-bas	Che-ling-ton	Dor-la-ston	Gainf-bo-rough
Barn-sta-ble	Chel-ten-ham	Do-ro-thy	Ga-li-lee
Bar-ra-bas	Cherl-bu-ry	Dor-set-shire	Gal-lo-way
Bay-bo-rough	Che-ster-field	Dul-ver-ton	Gaf-co-ny
Bea-conf-field	Chi-chef-ter	Dun-bar-ton	Ge-ne-fis
Beck-ing-ham	Chi-ding-fold	Dun-gar-von	Ge-no-a
Beel-ze-bub	Chil-ling-ham	Dun-ning-ton	Ger-ma-ny
Belt-ing-ham	Chip-pen-ham	Dun-sta-ble	Gif-bo-rough
Be-mif-ter	Chol-mond-ley	Ea-sing-wold	Glou-ce-ster
Ben-ja-min	Chris-ten-dom	Ec-cle-shall	Got-tin-gen
Berk-ham-stead	Chris-ti-an	Ec-cle-ton	Gre-gory
Beth-she-mesh	Chris-to-pher	E-din-burgh	Ha-ger-ton
Be-ver-ley	Chry-so-stom	E-do-mites	Hal-li-fax
Bi-ces-ter	Cla-ren-don	E-gre-mont	Hal-la-ton
Bid-di-ford	Cli-the-ro	E-kro-mites	Ha-mer-ton
Bi-gles-wade	Cock-er-mouth	E-li-ab	Ha-mil-ton
Bil-de-ston	Col-chef-ter	E-li-phaz	Han-o-ver
Bil-ling-ford	Cod-ing-ham	E-pa-phras	Har-bo-rough
Bil-ling-ham	Ccm-ber-ton	E-thel-bert	Har-ring-ton
Bil-ling-hurst	Con-gle-ton	E-ver-shal	Ha-sle-mere
Bil-lingf-gate	Co-ning-ton	Ex-e-ter	Ha-sling-den
Bir-ming-ham	Co-nif-ton	Ex-o-dus	Ha-ther-ley
Bol-fo-ver	Con-stant-tine	Ex-or-cism	Ha-ver-ford
Boden-ham	Cor-da-van	Fa-ken-ham	Ha-ve-rit
Bof-bu-ry	Cor-fi-ca	Fal-ken-burgh	Ha-ver-ing
Bra-ken-hill	Cov-en-try	Farn-bo-rough	He-re-ford
Bro-sing-ton	Cre-di-ton	Far-ring-don	Hel-bo-rough
Bridge-wa-ter	Cock-er-hill	Fer-ming-ham	Hol-den-by
Brid-ling-ton	Cum-ber-land	Fer-ry-bridge	Ho-ni-ton
Bright-helm-stone	Da-ni-el	Fer-ry-hill	Hun-ga-ry
Bro-ken-hurst	Dar-ling-ton	Fev-erf-ham	Hun-ger-ford
Buck-ing-ham	Da-ven-try	Finf-bu-ry	Hunt-ing-don
Bul-ling-brook	De-ben-ham	Flam-bo-rough	Il-che-ster
Bun-ting-ford	De-bo-ah	Flo-ri-da	Il-minf-ter
Bur-row-bridge	Dod-ding-ton	Fo-king-ham	In-di-a
By-ber-ry	De-li-ah	Ford-ing-bridge	Ish-bo-sheth
Cai-a-phas	De-von-shire	Fram-ling-ham	Ish-ma-el
Cam-el-ford	Dewf-bo-rough	Fre-de-ric	If-ling-ton
Can-dle-mas	Did-mor-ton	Fre-sing-field	If-ra-el
Car-di-gan	Di-dy-mus	Frod-ling-ham	If-sa-char

I-ta-ly	Ma-la-chi	Phi-ne-as	Sun-der-land
I-vin-go	Ma-la-ga	Pick-er-ing	Swit-zer-land
Jef-fe-ry	Malmf-bu-ry	Pock-ling-ton	Sy-ri-ans
Je-ri-cho	Man-che-ster	Pon-ti-us	Ta-bi-tha
Je-fu-it	Man-ning-tree	Por-tu-gal	Tad-ca-ster
Jo-na-than	Mar-ga-ret	Po-ti-phar	Ten-bu-ry
Jo-shu-a	Marl-bo-rough	Pruf-fi-a	Tewks-bu-ry
Ju-li-as	Mar-ma-duke	Puck-er-idge	Thong-ca-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Ma-ry-land	Queen-bo-rough	Thorn-bu-ry
Ka-tha-rine	Men-dlef-ham	Rab-sha-keh	Til-bu-ry
Kel-ling-ton	Me-ta-phor	Ra-ven-glass	Ti-mo-thy
Ke-mu-el	Mex-i-co	Ren-dlef-ham	Ti-ver-ton
Ke-nel-worth	Mi-chae-l	Rick-manf-worth	Tor-ring-ton
Ken-sing-ton	Mic-kle-ton	Rif-bo-rough	Tow-ce-ster
Ket-ter-ing	Mid-dle-bugrh	Ro-che-ster	Tri-ni-ty
Kir-ming-ton	Mid-dle-sex	Rock-ing-ham	Tud-bu-ry
Knaref-bo-rough	Mid-dle-ton	Rof-com-mon	Tud-ding-ton
Lo-den-burgh	Mid-dle-wick	Rot-ter-dam	Tuf-ca-ny
Lan-bif-ter	Mod-bu-ry	Ro-ther-ham	Va-len-tine
Lan-ca-ster	Muf-co-vy	Ro-ther-hithe	Ul-ver-ston
Lan-ca-shire	Na-a-man	Ruf-fi-a	Up-ping-ham
Lan-go-ver	Naph-ta-li	Sa-mu-el	Wal-ling-ford
La-ven-ham	Na-za-rite	Sa-tur-day	Walt-ham-stow
La-ving-ton	Ne-ther-lands	Scar-bo-rough	War-min-ster
La-za-rus	New-be-ry	Sed-bu-ry	War-ring-ton
Le-ba-non	Ni-cho-las	Se-ra-phim	Wal-ling-ton
Lei-cef-ter	Ni-ne-veh	Se-ther-ton	Wed-nes-day
Le-ming-ton	Nor-man-dy	Se-ven-oke	Wel-ling-ton
Leo-min-ster	Not-ting-ham	Shafts-bu-ry	Wen-do-ver
Li-ver-pool	Ock-ing-ham	Shrewf-bu-ry	West-min-ster
Low-bo-rough	O-de-ham	Si-ci-ly	Whit-fun-tide
Lu-ci-fer	O-li-ver	Si-me-on	Wil-li-am
Lu-ci-us	Om-berf-ley	Sif-e-ra	Wim-ble-ton
Luck-ing-ton	O-ver-ton	Sit-ting-born	Win-chel-sea
Lut-ter-worth	O-ving-ham	Sit-ting-ham	Win-che-ster
Ly-ci-a	Pad-ding-ton	So-lo-mon	Wor-ce-ster
Ly-di-a	Pa-tro-bas	So-mer-set	Xe-no-phon
Ly-fi-as	Pe-nu-el	Spa-ni-ard	Za-bu-lon
Mac-clef-field	Pe-terf-field	Strath-na-vern	Za-cha-ry
Mac-pe-lah	Pe-ther-ton	Stur-min-ster	Zip-po-ran
Mag-da-len	Pha-nu-el	Sud-bu-ry	Zo-di-ac
Ma-ho-met	Pha-ri-sees	Sud-min-ster	

T A B L E V.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-Bi-a	Chal-de-a	Ha-bak-kuk	O-me-ga
A-bi-hu	Chi-me-ra	Hil-ki-ah	O-zi-as
A-bi-ram	Cho-ra-zin	Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ni-ce
A-cro-ftic	Co-ne-ah	Ho-fan-na	Phil-lip-pi
A-dul-lam	Cy-re-ne	Ho-fe-a	Prif-cil-la
A-grip-pa	Da-maf-cus	Je-ho-ram	Re-be-kah
A-hi-ja	Da-ri-us	Je-ho-vah	Sam-bal-lat
A-hi-tub	Di-a-na	Jo-fi-as	Sap-phi-ra
A-pof-tle	Di-lem-ma	Ju-de-a	Sa-rep-ta
Au-guf-tus	E-clip-tic	Ke-tu-rah	Sep-tem-ber
A-ro-tus	E-li-as	Ma-naf-feh	Su-fan-na
Ba-rab-bas	E-li-jah	Mat-thi-as	Syl-va-nus
Bar-je-fus	E-li-fha	Me-ra-ri	Thad-de-us
Bar-ja-na	E-raf-mus	Mef-fi-as	To-bi-as
Bar-zel-lai	E-fai-as	Mi-le-tum	Vi-en-na
Bel-fhaz-zar	Eu-phra-tes	Na-af-on	U-ri-ah
Ben-ha-dad	Ge-ne-va	No-vem-ber	Zac-che-us
Ber-ni-ce	Go-li-ah	Oc-to-ber	Zal-mu-na
Be-thef-da	Go-mor-rah	O-lym-pic	Ze-bo-im

T A B L E VI.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Last.

A-Ber-deen	Bud-def-dale	El-fe-neur	Mont-se-rat
Al-be-marle	Ca-ra-van	Fon-ta-nelle	Mount-so-rell
Am-fter-dam	Ca-ral-ftadt	Har-tle-pool	Na-za-rine
A-nan-dale	Char-le-ville	In-ver-nefs	Of-we-ftree
Ba-fing-ftoke	Char-le-roy	Lan-gue-doc	Pom-pe-lune
Be-nin-gale	Ea-fton-nefs	Mil-den-hall	Scan-de-roon

T A B L E I.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Firft.

A-D-der-bu-ry	Da-ref-bu-ry	Ja-nif-fa-ry
A-lex-an-der	Fe-bru-ary	Ja-nu-a-ry
Al-mond-bu-ry	Fo-ther-ia-gay	Kid-der-min-fter
Am-bref-bu-ry	Glafton-bu-ry	Mi-cha-el-mas
At-tle-bo-rough	Hi-e-rar-chy	Pe-ter-bo-rough
Can-ter-bu-ry	If-ra-el-ite	Sa-lif-bu ry

T A B L E II.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -Bi-a-thar	E-gyp-ti-an	Na-tha-ni-el
A-cha-i-a	E-li-za-beth	Ni-lo-me-ter
A-me-li-a	E-pi-pha-ny	North-al-ler-ton
A-me-ri-ca	E-fa-i-as	Pa-la-ti-nate
A-po-cry-pha	Eu-ro-pe-an	Pam-phy-li-a
A-ra-bi-a	E-ze-ki-al	Pla-cen-ti-a
Ar-me-ni-a	Ga-la-ti-a	Sa-ma-ri-a
Af-phal-ti-tes	Ga-li-ci-a	Sa-ma-ri-tan
Af-fy-ri-a	Gal-li-po-li	Sar-di-ni-a
Bar-ba-di-an	Ga-ma-li-el	Scla-vo-ni-a
Bar-ba-ri-an	Ge-or-gi-a	Se-ba-ſti-an
Bar-tho-lo-mew	Gen-ne-fa-ret	Si-le-fi-a
Bil-le-ri-cay	Ho-ra-ti-o	Tar-ta-ri-an
Bi-thy-ni-a	Hy-dro-gra-phy	The-o-do-lite
Bo-he-mi-a	Ig-na-ti-us	The-o-phi-lus
Ca-per-na-um	I-ta-li-an	Ther-mo-me-ter
Ca-ta-ſtro-phe	Je-ru-fa-lem	Thes-fa-li-d
Ce-fa-re-a	Le-vi-ti-cus	Ti-be-ri-us
Ci-li-ci-a	Lieu-te-nan-cy	Ve-ne-ti-an
Co-loſ-fi-ans	Ma-ho-met-an	Ve-fu-vi-us
Co-per-ni-cus	Mi-ran-do-la	Vir-gi-ni-a
Co-rin-thi-an	Mol-da-vi-a	Ut-tox-e-ter
Cor-ne-li-us	Mont-go-me-ry	West-pha-li-a
Dal-ma-ti-a	Mont-pe-li-er	Xe-no-cra-tes
De-ca-po-lis	Mo-ra-vi-a	Zo-rub-ba-bel
De-mo-cra-cy	Mo-fa-i-cal	Zi-do-ni-ans

T A B L E III.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Third.

A B-er-con-way	Be-ne-dic-tine	Com-po-ſtel-la
A-bi-e-zer	Be-ne-ven-to	Co-pen-ha-gen
A-do-ni-jah	Cag-li-a-ri	Dal-ma-nu-tha
A-na-bap-tiſt	Ca-ro-li-na	E-le-a-zer
A-na-ni-as	Che-tel-hamp-ton	E-ze-ki-as
Bar-ce-lo-na	Chip-ping-nor-ton	Hal-le-lu-jah
Be-el-ze-bub	Ci-ren-ce-ſter	Hen-ri-et-ta

He-ze-ki-ah	Ne-he-mi-ah	Sut-ton-co-field
I-fa-bel-la	Ni-co-de-mus	Tra-co-ni-tis
Je-re-mi-ah	O-ba-di-ah	Wol-ver-hamp-ton
Je-ro-bo-am	Phi-lipf-nor-ton	Wot-ton-baf-fet
La-ze-ret-to	Sa-la-man-ca	Ze-cha-ri-ah
Ma-da-gaf-car	Sa-ra-gof-fa	Ze-de-ki-ah
Mar-ga-ri-ta	Shep-ton-mal-let	Ze-phe-ni-ah

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables, accented on the Last but Two.

A-Dra-myt-ti-um	E-van-ge-li-cal	Phy-fi-og-no-my
An-da-lu-fi-a	Ge-ne-a-lo-gy	Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
A-pol-lo ni a	Ge-o-gra-phi-cal	Scan-di-na-vi-a
A-ri-sto-cra-cy	He-li-o-po-lis	The-o-lo-gi-cal
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Ho-mo-ge-ni-us	Thes-fa-lo-ni-ans
Ca-ta-lo-ni-a	Hy-per-bo-li-cal	Tra-gi-co-me-dy
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Li-thu-a-ni-a	Tran-syl-va-ni-a
Chri-sti-a-ni-ty	Ly-ca-o-ni-a	U-ni-ver-si-ty
Deu-te-ro-ne-my	Ma-ce-do-ni-a	A-bel-beth-ma-a-ca
Di-o-ny-fi-as	Ma-ha-la-le-el	Be-rô-dac-ba-la-dan
E-nig-ma-ti-cal	Me-tro-pô-li-tan	Ec-cle-fi-a-sti-cus
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan	Hi-sto-ri-o-gra-phy
E-thi-o-pi-a	O-ne-fi-pho-rus	Me-di-ter-ra-ne-an
E-ty-mo-lo-gy	Phi-la-del-phi-a	Mef-o-po-ta-mi-a

TABLE II.

Words of Five and Six Syllables, accented on the Last but One:

A-Bel-miz-ra-im	Con-ſtan-ti-no-ple	Me-ſhe-le-mi-ah
A-A-do-ni-ze-beck	Ec-cle-fi-a-ſtes	Mi-di-a-ni-tiſh
A-do-ni-ze-deck	E-pa-phro-di-tus	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
A-ha-fu-e-rus	E-pi-cu-re-an	Ne-bu-chad-rez-zer
Al-mon-dib-la-tha-im	Ge-de-ro-tha-im	Prog-noſ-ti-ca-tor
A-re-o-pa-gite	Hy-po-chon-dri-ac	Thes-fa-lo-ni-ca
A-ri-ma-the-a	La-o-di-ce-a	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
A-riſ-to-bu-lus	Ma-gor-miſ-fa-bib	Zap-naph-pa-a-ne-oh

*Some Easy Lessons in Verse, suitable for Children to Learn
Heart, at their Leisure Hours.*

L E S S O N CXL.

LOVE *between* BROTHERS *and* SISTERS.

WHATEVER Brawls disturb the Street,
There should be Peace at Home ;
Where Sisters dwell and Brothers meet,
Quarrels should never come.
Birds in their little Nests agree ;
And 'tis a shameful Sight,
When Children of one Family
Fall out, and chide, and fight.
Hard Names at first, and threat'ning Words,
That are but noisy Breath,
May grow to Clubs and naked Swords,
To Murder, and to Death.
The Devil tempts one Mother's Son
To rage against another :
So wicked Cain was hurried on
'Till he had kill'd his Brother.
The Wife will make their Anger cool,
At least before 'tis Night :
But in the Bosom of a Fool,
It burns 'till Morning Light.
Pardon, O Lord ! our childish Rage,
Our little Brawls remove ;
That as we grow to riper Age,
Our Hearts may all be Love.

L E S S O N CXLI.

Against IDLENESS *and* MISCHIEF.

HOW doth the little busy Bee
Improve each shining Hour,
And gather Honey all the Day,
From ev'ry op'ning Flow'r.
How skilfully she builds her Cell ?
How neat she spreads her Wax ?
And labors hard to store it well
With the sweet Food she makes.

In Works of Labor, or of Skill,
I would be busy too ;
For Satan finds some Mischief still
For Idle Hands to do.

In Books, or Work, or healthful Play,
Let my first Years be past,
That I may give for ev'ry Day,
Some good Account at last.

L E S S O N CXLII.

O B E D I E N C E to P A R E N T S.

LET Children, that would fear the Lord,
Hear what their Teachers say ;
With Rev'rence meet their Parents Word,
And with Delight obey.

Have not you heard what dreadful Plagues,
Are threat'ned by the Lord :
To him that breaks his Father's Law,
Or mocks his Mother's Word :

What heavy Guilt upon him lies ?
How cursed is his Name ?
The Ravens shall pick out his Eyes,
And Eagles eat the same.

But those that Worship God, and give
Their Parents Honor due ;
Here on this Earth they long shall live,
And live hereafter too.

RULES and MAXIMS of MORAL CONDUCT, &c. and may be
spoken Extempore by Boys, at Breaking up.

L E S S O N CXLIII.

YOU docile Youths who Learning love,
And would in various Arts improve,
And to be taught—to me repair
These Precepts in your Mem'ry bear.

When Morning first unseals your Eyes,
And bids you to your Labors rise,
To God with pious Ardor pray,
That he would bless your following Day,
For all your Studies are but vain,
Which no celestial Blessing gain.

Then, wash'd, and decent in your Dress,
 Let each in School assume his Place :
 And while you at your Books remain,
 Let awful Silence ever reign ;
 For Stillness, I have found by Use,
 Will to your Progress much conduce.
 All Chat and Play are here debarr'd,
 No Voice but his that says is heard ;
 And whatsoever Task's assigned,
 Perform it with a willing Mind.

L E S S O N CXLIV.

You, that in Writing would excel,
 First imitate your Copies well :
 Down Strokes make strong, and upwards fine,
 And Boldness with your Freedom join :
 If by luxuriant Fancy bent,
 You aim at curious Ornament ;
 Your plastic Pen by frequent Use,
 May Fishes, Beasts, and Birds produce ;
 But chiefly strive to gain a Hand
 For Business, with a just Command.

L E S S O N CXLV.

When Figures exercise your Quill,
 They ask your Care, and all your Skill ;
 Your Fancy may in Writing guide,
 But Reason here must be apply'd.
 As you the learned Track pursue,
 Fresh useful Scenes will crowd your View ;
 The Mathematics spacious Field,
 Will grand and noble Prospects yield ;
 Whether by Maps, o'er Seas you rove,
 Or trace the starry Globes above :
 What rapt'rous Pleasure will you find
 When Demonstration feasts the Mind.

L E S S O N CXLVI.

Let those who for Instruction come,
 To learn the Tongues of *Greece* and *Rome*,
 Or *French* polite, that now is made
 The General Speech in Courts and Trade ;
 Learn Grammar first, learn Grammar well
 If you would in the Tongues excel :
 For none will a good Structure raise,
 Except he this Foundation lays.

Then by Degrees you may rehearse
Good Authors both in Prose and Verse;
Let *Tully's* most instructive Page,
For Sense and Style, your Time engage:
While *Horace*, with ingenious Lines,
Your young improving Thoughts refines.
If Camps and War be your Delight,
Let *Cæsar* teach you how to write:
But if you softer Studies chuse,
And early court a tuneful Muse,
With *Ovid* witty Themes explore,
Or with majestic *Virgil* soar.

LESSON CXLVII.

Whene'er you are from School dismiss'd
And have my Leave to play or rest,
(For he with Ease his Labor bears,
Who mixes Pleasure with his Cares,)
Still let my Dictates have their Sway,
And even regulate your Play.

Such sportful Exercises chuse
As will the most to Health conduce;
At different Times, a different Game,
Will your Regard and Fancy claim:
Tops, Suckers, Marbles, Hoops, and Ball,
By Turns, the younger People call;
While Boys of larger Size resort
To some more strong and manly Sport;
But see you give no Way to Rage,
Nor Money in your Play engage;
For sordid Thirst of Gain destroys
The Peace of mind——of Men and Boys.

LESSON CXLVIII.

Abominate the lying Tongue,
And never do your Fellow Wrong;
From Oaths and idle Talk, refrain,
And old Wives Fables, for they're vain.
But if sometimes you be inclin'd
To give Refreshment to the Mind,
Historians, and poetic Lays,
At once will both instruct and please;
With English Writers we abound,
In which much useful Learning's found:

For moral Lessons finely said,
 You may the Eight Spectators read :
 In Blackmore's chaste harmonious Lines,
 Delightful Wit and Fancy shines ;
 And you may learn from humorous Gay,
 What short instructive Fables say ;
 But wanton Song, and wild Romance,
 Be ever banish'd far from hence.

L E S S O N CXLIX.

Soon as your Judgment waxes strong,
 And can distinguish Right and Wrong,
 Think it no Task to read in Youth,
 The Testaments of sacred Truth ;
 With Diligence pursue them thro',
 In every Language which you know ;
 By Day revolve them with Delight,
 And meditate therein by Night.

When to your Meals the Call you hear,
 At once without Delay appear ;
 At Table in Decorum sit,
 All Prating is forbid at Meat ;
 In Food observe the golden Mean,
 And keep your Cloaths and Linen clean ;
 And when you've eat what does suffice,
 Thank Heav'n, and in good Order rise.

L E S S O N CL.

One Precept yet remains behind,
 Which must be fix'd upon your Mind,
 Of foolish Chat in Bed beware,
 Be silent and be modest there ;
 Let no Disturbance then be made,
 Nor wand'ring rove from Bed to Bed :
 But when your Head the Pillow bears
 Apply to Him who always hears
 The Breathings of a pious Breast,
 And you may safely sink to Rest.

A TABLE of WORDS nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

A B E L, a Man's Name	Alley, a narrow Passage	Barbary, a Country
Able, powerful.	Ally, Confederate	Barberry, a Fruit
A Bell, of Metal	allow'd, granted	Bark, of a Tree
Accidence, a Book	Aloud, with a Noise	Barque, a Ship
Accidents, Chances	Altar, for Sacrifice	beau, a Fop
Account, Esteem	Alter, to change	Bow, to shoot with
Accompt, Reckoning	Halter, a Rope	Bo, a Word of terror
Achor, a Valley	Ant, a Pismire	Bear, to carry
Acre, of Land	Aunt, Uncle's Wife	Bare, naked
Acts, Deeds	Haunt, to frequent	Bass, a Part in Music
Ax, to hew with	Aray, good Order	Base, mean
Hacks, doth hack	Array, to clothe	Baize, Cloth
Adds, doth add	Arras, Hangings	Bays, Bay Tree
Adze, a Cooper's ax	Harass, to trouble	Be, are
Advice, Counsel	Ascent, going up	Bee, with Honey
Advise, to counsel	Assent, Agreement	Beer, to drink
Ail, to trouble	Assistance, Help	Bier, a Carriage for the Dead
Ale, Malt Liquor	Assistants, Helpers	Bean, a kind of Pulse
Hail, to salute	Augur, a Soothsayer	Been, was at a Place
Hale, strong	Auger, for Carpenters	Beat, to strike
Air, we breathe	Bacon, Hog's Flesh	Beet, an Herb
Heir, eldest Son	Baken, baked	Bette, a Pint Flask of Wine
Hair, of the Head	Beacon, to give Notice	Betty, Elizabeth
Hare, an Animal	Beckon, to wink	Bel, an Idol
Are, they are	Bail, a Surety	Bell, to ring
All, every one	Bale, of Cloth	Belle, a gay Lady
Awl, to bore Holes	Bald, without Hair	Berry, a small Fruit
Hall, a large Room	Bawl'd, cry'd out	Bury, a Corpse
Hall, to pull	Ball, any round thing	Blew, did blow
Alehoof, an Herb	Bawl, cry out	Blue, a Colour
Aloof, at a Distance	Barbara, a Woman's Name	Board, a Plank
Allay, to diminish		Bor'd, a Hole
Alloy, of Metal		Boar, a Beast

<i>Boor</i> , a Clown	<i>Canvass</i> , to examine	<i>Clothes</i> , Garments
<i>Bore</i> , make a Hole	<i>Card</i> , to play with	<i>Coat</i> , a Garment
<i>Bolt</i> , the Door	<i>Chard</i> , to dress Wool	<i>Cote</i> , a Cottage
<i>Boult</i> , Meal	<i>Cart</i> , a Carriage	<i>Coarse</i> , not fine
<i>Bow</i> , to bend	<i>Chart</i> , a map	<i>Course</i> , a Race
<i>Bough</i> , a Branch	<i>Career</i> , full Speed	<i>Corse</i> , a dead body
<i>Boy</i> , a Lad	<i>Carrier</i> , that carries	<i>Complement</i> , the Re-
<i>Buoy</i> , to support	<i>Cashier</i> , a Cashkeeper	mainder
<i>Bread</i> , to eat	<i>Cashire</i> , to disband	<i>Compliment</i> , to speak
<i>Bred</i> , brought up	<i>Cell</i> , an Hut	obligingly
<i>Breeches</i> , to wear	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose	<i>Commit</i> , to do
<i>Breaches</i> , broken	<i>Cellar</i> , under	<i>Comet</i> , a blazing Star
Places	Ground	<i>Concert</i> , of Music
<i>Bruit</i> , a Report	<i>Seller</i> , that selleth	<i>Consort</i> , Wife of a
<i>Brute</i> , a Beast	<i>Censer</i> , for Incense	Sovereign
<i>Burrow</i> , an Hole in	<i>Censor</i> , a Reformer	<i>Cousin</i> , a Relation
the Earth	<i>Censure</i> , blame	<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat
<i>Borough</i> , a Corpo-	<i>Cession</i> , a resigning	<i>Council</i> , an Assembly
ration	<i>Session</i> , Affize	<i>Counsel</i> , Advice
<i>Bold</i> , daring	<i>Centaury</i> , an Herb	<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and
<i>Bowl'd</i> , did bowl	<i>Century</i> , 100 Years	down
<i>By</i> , near	<i>Gentry</i> , a Guard	<i>Crews</i> , Ships' Com-
<i>Buy</i> , for Money	<i>Chair</i> , to sit in	panies
<i>Bye</i> , indirectly	<i>Chare</i> , a Job of	<i>Currant</i> , small Fruit
<i>Brews</i> , he breweth	Work	<i>Current</i> , a Stream
<i>Bruise</i> , to break	<i>Choler</i> , Rage	<i>Courier</i> , a Messenger
<i>But</i> , except	<i>Collar</i> , for the Neck	<i>Currier</i> , a Dresser
<i>Butt</i> , two hogheads	<i>Ceiling</i> , of a Room	of Leather
<i>Cain</i> , Adam's Son	<i>Sealing</i> , setting a Seal	<i>Creek</i> , of the Sea
<i>Cane</i> , a Shrub	<i>Gion</i> , a young Sprig	<i>Creak</i> , to make a
<i>Calais</i> , in France	<i>Sion</i> , a Mountain	Noise
<i>Chalice</i> , a Cup	<i>Gittern</i> , an Instru-	<i>Crick</i> , in the Neck
<i>Call</i> , to name	ment	<i>Crewel</i> , Worsted
<i>Caul</i> , a Membrane	<i>Citron</i> , a Fruit	<i>Cruel</i> , inhuman
<i>Calendar</i> , Almanac	<i>Chronical</i> , inveterate	<i>Cygnat</i> , a young
<i>Calender</i> , to smooth	<i>Chronicle</i> , a register	Swan
<i>Can</i> , to be able	<i>Clark</i> , a firname	<i>Sygnat</i> , a Seal
<i>Cann</i> , to drink out of	<i>Clerk</i> , a Clergyman	<i>Deign</i> , to vouchsafe
<i>Cannon</i> , a great Gun	<i>Clause</i> , of a Sentence	<i>Dane</i> , of Denmark
<i>Canon</i> , a Rule	<i>Claws</i> , of a Bird	<i>Dam</i> , to stop Water
<i>Capital</i> , chief	<i>Climb</i> , up in a Tree	<i>Damn</i> , to condemn
<i>Capitol</i> , a Temple	<i>Clime</i> , in Geography	<i>Dear</i> , of great Value
<i>Canvas</i> , coarse Cloth	<i>Cloze</i> , to shut up	<i>Deer</i> , in a Park

Dew, Moisture	Yearly every Year	Extent, Length
Due, owing	Earth, the Ground	Eye, to see with
Decent, becoming	Hearth, of the Chim-	I, myself
Descent, a going	ney	Eyes, to see with
down	Urn, Water Vessel	Ice, frozen Water
Dissent, to disagree	Earn, to get by	Fain, desirous
Deep, low in the	work	Fane, a Weather-
Earth	Learn, to melt in	cock
Diep, a Town in	Pity	Feign, dissemble
France	East, Sun-rising	Faint, weary
Defer, to put off	Yeast, Barm	Feint, Pretence
Differ, to disagree	Easter, Christ's Re-	Fair, handsome
Deference, Respect	surrection	Fare, Food
Difference, Disagree-	Esther, a Woman's	Fat, Suet
ment	Name	Vat, a brewing Vessel
Dependance, trust	Eaten, swallowed	Favor, Kindness
Dependants, hangers	Eton, a Town	Fever, a Distemper
on	Emerge, to pop up	Feet, our Feet
Deter, to frighten	Immerge, to plunge or	Feat, Exploit
Debtor, that oweth	dip	Fellon, Whitlow
Devices, Invention	Eminent, noted	Felon, a Criminal
Devises, contrives	Imminent, impend-	Fello, of a Wheel
Devizes, a Town	ing	Fellow, a Person
Disease, Distemper	Emit, to set forth	File, of Steel
Decease, Death	Emmet, an Ant	Foil, to overcome
Do, to act	Enter, to go in	Vile, base, mean
Doe, a She Deer	Inter, to bury	Phillip, a Tofs with
Dough, Paste	Envoy, an Ambaf-	the Finger
Doer, Performer	fador	Philip, a Man's Name
Door, of an House	Envy, Ill-will	Fir, Deal Tree
Dollar, Dutch Coin	Er, Judah's Son	Fur, of a Skin
Dolor, Grief	Err, to mistake	Flea, an Insect
Done, performed	Ewe, a Female Sheep	Flee, to fly
Dun, a Colour	Yew, Tree	Flay, the Skin off
Dragon, a Serpent	You, yourself	Flew, did fly
Dragoon, a Soldier	Your, own	Flue, Rabbit's Down
Draught, of Drink	Ewer, a Bason	Flour, for Bread
Drought, Dryness	Ewes, Sheep	Floor, to tread upon
Ear, to hear with	Use, Custom	Flower, of the Field
E'er, ever	Exercise, Employ-	Follow, to come after
Ere, before	ment	Fallow, Ground un-
Year, twelve Months	Exorcise, to conjure	tilled
Early betimes	Extent, in being	Forth, Abroad

Fourth, in Number	Groan, hard Sigh	Hole, a Cavity
Fold, a Place to put	Grown, increased	Whole, not broken
Sheep in	Groat, four Pence	Holm, a kind of
Foul'd, made dirty	Grot, a Cave	Oak
Froise, fry'd Meat	Guess, to think	Home, Dwelling
Phrase, a sentence	Guest, a Visitor	Whom, from who
Frances, a Woman's	Hallow, to conse-	Hoop, for a Tub
Name	crate	Whoop, to halloo
Francis, a Man's	Hollow, empty	Host, a great num-
Name	Harsh, severe	ber
Freeze, to congeal	Hash, minc'd Meat	Oast, to dry Hops
Frieze, a Sort of	Hart, Deer	on
Cloth	Heart, the Seat of	Hour, of the Day
Gall, bitter	Life	Our, our own
Gaul, a Frenchman	Art, of doing	Hungary, a Country
Gallon, four Quarts	Haven, an Harbour	Hungry, wanting
Galloon, narrow rib-	Heaven, God's	Food
bon	Throne	Idle, lazy
Garden, of Flowers	Hawk, or Spit	Idol, an Image
Guardian, Overseer	Hawk, a Bird	Idyl, an eclogue
Gauntlet, Hand Ar-	Heal, to cure	I'll, I will
mour	Heel, of a Shoe	Aisle, of a Church
Gauntlet, Punish-	He'll, he will	Isle, an Island
ment	Hear, hearken	Oil, of Olives
Gesture, Action	Here, in this Place	Employ, to work
Jester, a Joker	Heard, did hear	Imply, to signify
Gilt, with Gold	Herd, of Cattle	Impostor, a Cheat
Guilt, Sin	Hew, to cut	Imposture, Deceit
Glutinous, sticky	Hue, Colour	In, within
Gluttonous, greedy	Hugh, a Man's	Inn, a Public House
Gnat, a Fly	Name	Incite, to stir up
Nat, Nathaniel	Hie, to haste	Insight, Knowledge
Grain, Corn	High, lofty	Indite, to compare
Grane, an Island	Hoy, a small Vessel	Indict, to impeach
Gray, a Colour	Higher, more high	Ingenious, of good
Grey, a Badger	Hire, Wages	Parts
Grate, for Coals	Ire, great anger	Ingenuous, candid,
Great, large	Him, that Man	free
Grater, for Nut-	Hymn, a godly Song	Innocence, harmless
meg	His, his own	Innocents, Babies
Greater, larger	Hiss, to deride	Intense, excessive
Greaves, Leg Ar-	Hoar, frozen Dew	Intents, Purposes
mour	Whore, a lewd Wo-	Kill, murder
Grieves, he laments	man	Kilo, to dry Malt

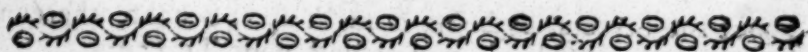
Kis, (or Gis) Saul's	Leper, one leprous	Mare, a She-horse
Father	Least, smallest	Mayor, of a Town
Kiss, with the Lips	Left, for Fear	Marsh, watery
Knave, a Rogue	Legislator, Lawgiver	Ground
Nave, of a Wheel	Legislature, a Par-	Mash, to Mince
Knead, to work	liament	Marshal, Head
Dough	Lessen, to make less	General
Need, want	Lesson, in reading	Martial, warlike
Knell, Passing Bell	Lesser, smaller	Martin, a Bird
Nell, Eleanor	Lessor, that grants a	Martin, a Man's
Knew, did know	Lease	Name
New, not worn or	Liar, a false Story-	Mary, a Woman's
used	teller	Name
Knight, a Title of	Lier, in wait	Marry, to wed
Honour	Lyre, Harp	Mead, meadow
Night, Darknefs	Lies, Untruths	Mede, a native of
Knit, knitting	Lice, Vermin	Media
Stockings	Limb, a Leg or Arm	Meed, a reward
Nit, a small Louse	Limn, to paint	Mean, low
Key, for a Lock	Limber, pliant	Mien, Behaviour
Quay, by the Water	Limner, Painter	Meat, Flesh
side	Line, length	Meet, fit
Knot, a Knob	Loin, of Veal	Mete, Measure
Not, denying	Lo, behold	Medal, a Coin
Know, to understand	Low, mean, humble	Meddle, to interfere
No, nay	Loath, unwilling	Medlar, a Fruit
Lade, with a Dish	Loathe, to nauseate	Meddler, a Busy
Laid, placed	Loose, slack	Body
Latin, a Language	Lose, not win	Melt, to make li-
Latten, Brass	Lore, learning	quid
Lattice, a Window	Lower, more low	Melt, Roe, or Sperm
Lettice, a Woman's	Low'r, to frown	of a Fish
Name	Made, finished	Message, Errand
Lettuce, a Sallad	Maid, a Virgin	Messuage, a House
Leak, to run out	Main, Chief	Metal, Gold or Sil-
Leek, a Kind of	Mane, of a Horse	ver
Onion	Make, he or him	Mettle, Vigour
Lease, a Demise	Mail, Armour	Mews, as a Cat
Leash, three	Mall, a wooden	Muse, to think
Lees, Dregs of Wine	Hammer	Might, Power
Leese, to lose	Mawl, to beat	Mite, an Insect
Lead, Metal	Mole, a little Animal	Mighty, powerful
Led, conducted	Manner, Custom	Mity, full of Mites
Leaper, a Jumper	Manor, a Lordship	Moiety, half

<i>Mile</i> , eight Furlongs	<i>Oh</i> , alas	<i>Peal</i> , in ringing
<i>Moil</i> , Labour	<i>Owe</i> , indebted	<i>Peel</i> , to strip off
<i>Moan</i> , Lamentation	<i>One</i> , in Number	<i>Peer</i> , a Nobleman
<i>Mown</i> , cut down	<i>Won</i> , did win	<i>Pier</i> , of a Bridge
<i>Moat</i> , a Ditch	<i>Own</i> , acknowledge	<i>Peter</i> , a Man's Name
<i>Mote</i> , in the Eye	<i>Order</i> , Rank	<i>Petre</i> , Salt-petre
<i>Moor</i> , a Fen or Marsh	<i>Ordure</i> , Filth	<i>Pick</i> , to chuse
<i>More</i> , in Quantity	<i>Our</i> , of us	<i>Pique</i> , a Grudge
<i>Mower</i> , that mows	<i>Hour</i> , sixty Minutes	<i>Pies</i> , pastry
<i>Morning</i> , before Noon	<i>Pail</i> , of Water	<i>Poise</i> , to Balance
<i>Mourning</i> , lamenting	<i>Pale</i> , Colour	<i>Pilate</i> , a Judge
<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in	<i>Pain</i> , Torment	<i>Pilot</i> , a Guide at Sea
<i>Morter</i> , made of Lime	<i>Pane</i> , of Glass	<i>Pillar</i> , a round Column
<i>Muscle</i> , a Shell Fish	<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the Head on
<i>Muzzle</i> , to tie the Mouth	<i>Pare</i> , to cut	<i>Pint</i> , half a Quart
<i>Mustin</i> , fine Linen	<i>Pear</i> , a Fruit	<i>Point</i> , the sharp End
<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the Mouth	<i>Palate</i> , of the Mouth	<i>Pistol</i> , a small Gun
<i>Naught</i> , bad	<i>Palette</i> , a Painter's Board	<i>Pistole</i> , a Spanish Coin
<i>Nought</i> , nothing	<i>Pallet</i> , a little Bed	<i>Place</i> , to set in
<i>Nay</i> , denying	<i>Pall</i> , a Funeral-Cloth	<i>Plaice</i> , a Fish
<i>Neigh</i> , as an Horse	<i>Paul</i> , a Man's Name	<i>Plait</i> , a Fold
<i>Near</i> , nigh	<i>Poll</i> , Mary	<i>Plate</i> , Silver
<i>Ne'er</i> , never	<i>Parcel</i> , a small Bundle	<i>Please</i> , to satisfy
<i>Neither</i> , of the two	<i>Partial</i> , biased	<i>Pleas</i> , Excuses
<i>Nether</i> , lower	<i>Parson</i> , a Priest	<i>Poesy</i> , Poetry
<i>None</i> , not any	<i>Person</i> , he or she	<i>Pogy</i> , a Nosegay
<i>Nun</i> , a religious Maid	<i>Paschal</i> , of Easter	<i>Pole</i> , a long Stick
<i>Noose</i> , a Knot	<i>Pasquil</i> , an Italian Lampoon	<i>Poll</i> , a List of votes
<i>News</i> , Tidings	<i>Paster</i> , a Minister	<i>Poor</i> , needy
<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Pasture</i> , grazing Land	<i>Pore</i> , to look close
<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Patience</i> , Mildness	<i>Poplar</i> , a Tree
<i>Oar</i> , to row with	<i>Patients</i> , sick People	<i>Popular</i> , much liked
<i>O'er</i> , over	<i>Patron</i> , Protector	<i>Porcelain</i> , China Ware
<i>Ore</i> , uncast Metal	<i>Pattern</i> , Copy	<i>Purslain</i> , an Herb
<i>Of</i> , belonging to	<i>Pause</i> , a Stop	<i>Pour</i> , as Water
<i>Off</i> , at a distance	<i>Paws</i> , of a Bear	<i>Power</i> , Might
<i>Oaf</i> , a Fool	<i>Peace</i> , Quietness	<i>Practice</i> , Exercise
	<i>Peas</i> , Pulse	<i>Practise</i> , to study
	<i>Piece</i> , a Part	

Praise, Commenda- tion	Raise, to lift up	Ruff, a Neckcloth
Prays, intreateth	Rays, Beams of Light	Roof, top of a House
Pray, to beseech	Raisin, dried Grape	Rough, uneven
Prey, a Booty	Reason, Argument	Rung, did wring
Precedent, an Exam- ple	Rare, Choice	Wrung, twisted
President, Governor	Rear, to erect	Sail, of a Ship
Presence, comely	Read, to read	Sale, selling
Presents, Gifts	Reed, a Rush	Salary, Wages
Princes, King's Sons	Red, a Colour	Seleary, an Herd
Princess, King's Daughter	Read, did read	Sage, wife
Principal, chief	Regimen, Diet	Sedge, shear Grass
Principle, first Cause	Regiment, of Soldiers	Saver, that saves
Profit, Gain	Relic, remainder	Saviour, Jesus Christ
Prophet, a Foreteller	Relict, a Widow	Savor, Taste
Prophecy, foretelling	Rest, Ease	Scent, a Smell
Prophecy, to foretell	Wrest, to force	Sent, ordered away
Proud, haughty	Rheum, Spittle	Sense, Understand- ing
Prude, a precise Wo- man	Rome, in Italy	Since, afterwards
Quarry, a stone Pit	Rhyme, Verse	Say, speak
Query, a Question	Rime, Frost	Sea, Ocean
Querry, a Groom	Rice, Indian Corn	See, behold
Quaver, to shake a Note	Rise, Advancement	Scene, of a Stage
Quiver, for Arrows	Rie, Corn	Seen, beheld
Queen, a Harlot or Slut	Rye, a Town's Name	Seal, an Impression
Queen, the King's Wife	Wry, crooked	Zeal, ardent affec- tion
Race, running	Rigger, one who rigs	Seam, joining
Raze, demolish	Rigor, Severity	Seem, to pretend
Radish, a Garden Root	Ring, a Circle	Seas, the Waters
Reddish, Colour	Wring, to twist	Sees, doth see
Rain, Water	Right, just, true	Seize, to lay hold of
Reign, to Rule	Rite, Ceremony	Season, proper Time
Rein, of a Bridle	Wright, a Sir-Name	Seizing, taking pos- session
Wren, a small Bird	Write, to write a Letter	Seet, Part of Reli- gion
Recompence, a com- pensation	Rhodes, an Island	Sex, Male and Fe- male
Recompense, to repay	Roads, Highways	Seignior, Grand Turk
	Rode, did ride	Senior, elder
	Road, Highway	Sew, with a Needle
	Row'd, did row	Sue, to intreat
	Roe, Deer	
	Row, rank	
	Rote, by Heart	
	Wrote, did write	

Shear, to clip	Stead, in Place	Throne, a Seat of State
Sheer, to cut off	Steed, a Horse	Thrown, cast
Shire, a County	Steal, pilfer	Thyme, an Herb
Sheep, Mutton	Steel, hardened Iron	Time, Leisure
Ship, that sails	Straight, direct	Tide, Flux of the Sea
Shew, make appear	Strait, narrow	Tied, made fast
Shoe, for the Foot	Succour, Help	Tie, to fasten
Shoar, a Prop	Sucker, a Twig	Toy, a Play-thing
Shore, the Sea Coast	Sute, to fit	Ties, doth tie
Shower, hasty Rain	Suit, at Law	Toise, a Fathom
Shone, did shine	Suitor, a Petitioner	Tile, covering of a House
Shown, made appear	Suture, a Seam	Toil, Labour
Sine, a Line	Surplice, a White Robe	Tickle, to please
Sign, a Token	Surplus, over and above	Tittle, Point, Jot
Sink, a Kennel	Subtle, Weight	To, unto
Cinque, Five	Subtil, cunning	Toe, of the Foot
Sleight, dexterity	Tacks, small Nails	Tow, Hemp of Flax
Slight, to despise	Tax, a Rate	Too, too much
Sloe, a wild Plum	Tail, the End	Two, a Couple
Slough, a miry Place	Tale, a story	Told, reported
Slow, not swift	Talents, good Parts	Toll'd, as a Bell
So, thus	Talons, Claws	Tongs, for a Fire
Sow, the Land	Tame, gentle	Tongues, Language
Sole, of the Foot	Thame, a Town's Name	Tour, a Journey
Soul, a Spirit	Tares, in Wheat	Tower, a lofty Building
Soar, to mount upwards	Tears, from the Eyes	Treaties, Conventions
Sore, an Ulcer	Team, of Horses	Treatise, Discourse
Sower, that sows	Teem, with Child	Vale, a Valley
Some, Part	Tenor, Intent	Veil, a covering
Sum, the whole	Tenure, Occupation	Veal, Calf's Flesh
Son, Male Child	Than, in comparison	Vain, foolish
Sun, Fountain of Light	Then, that Time	Vane, a Weather-cock
Soon, quickly	The, an Article	Vein, a Blood-vessel
Swoon, to faint	Thee, thou	Valley, a Dale
Stair, step	Their, belonging to them	Value, worth
Stare, to look earnestly	There, that Place	Vial, a small Bottle
Starling, a Bird	Threw, did throw	Viol, a Fiddle
Sterling, Eng. money	Through, quite thorough	
Stains, Spots		
Staines, Name of a Place		

<i>Vice, Wickedness</i>	<i>Ware, Merchandize</i>	<i>Vile, base</i>
<i>Voice, Sound</i>	<i>Wear, to put on</i>	<i>Wile, a Trick</i>
<i>Vice, a Screw</i>	<i>Were, was</i>	<i>While, in he mean</i>
<i>Undo, to take to</i>	<i>Where, at what</i>	<i>Tim</i>
<i>Pieces</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Whist, Silence</i>
<i>Undue, not due</i>	<i>Way, Road</i>	<i>Wist, knew</i>
<i>Wade, in the Water</i>	<i>Weigh, counter-</i>	<i>White, a Colour</i>
<i>Weigh'd, in the</i>	<i>poise</i>	<i>Wight, an Island</i>
<i>Scales</i>	<i>Wey, forty Bushels</i>	<i>Who, which Person</i>
<i>Wain, a Cart or</i>	<i>Whey, of Milk</i>	<i>Woe, or Wo, Sor-</i>
<i>Waggon</i>	<i>Week, seven days</i>	<i>row</i>
<i>Wane, to decrease</i>	<i>Weak, faint</i>	<i>Ho! a sudden Ex-</i>
<i>Wait, to tarry</i>	<i>Weal, good</i>	<i>clamation</i>
<i>Weight, for Scales</i>	<i>Weather, disposition</i>	<i>Wood, Timber</i>
<i>Wet, watery</i>	<i>of the Air</i>	<i>Wou'd, was willing</i>
<i>Wet, to sharpen</i>	<i>Whether, which</i>	<i>Won, did win</i>
<i>Wheal, a Mark</i>	<i>Wither, to decay</i>	<i>One, in Number</i>
<i>Whale, a Fish</i>	<i>Which, this or that</i>	<i>Wrath, Anger</i>
<i>Wheel, of a Cart</i>	<i>Witch, a Sorcerers</i>	<i>Wroth, to be angry.</i>



*Directions for an agreeable Behaviour, and Polite
Addresses, &c.*

Good Breeding and Politeness.

1. **G**OOD Breeding supports the Decency of Conversation; Candour and Frankness of Mind preserve its Freedom, while Wit and Humour give it Spirit and Variety.

2. But to make the Harmony complete, the whole must be founded on the Ground-work of Virtue, and sound Sense.

3. Good Breeding and Politeness are falsely the same: but the Qualities are very different.

4. Politeness is the Influence of natural Refinement; Good Breeding the Form of Artificial Civility. The last but restrains us from giving Offence; the first impowers us to give and receive Pleasure.

5. Politeness is the happy mixture of Greatness with Benignity: 'Tis the Sun-shine from the Soul on our Words, and on our Actions.

6. Good Breeding is mostly a Surface without Depth, and like the Painter's gay Colours on dark Primings, spreads a Gloss over the outside even of Vices and Mean-spiritedness.

7. But Politeness, like Crystal, is transparent, as well as shining; and always appears lovelier, the stronger Light it is placed in.

Of knowing your Condition.

1. The first Rule of Wisdom is to know yourself; and in order to this, you are to consider your Station and Rank.

2. You owe every Thing to your Parents; and therefore you owe your first station in Life to them. Reverence them for that Reason, and according to their Condition understand your own.

3. You are placed above vulgar Children (who run wild about the Streets) by being brought up at School; therefore you are to love School, and respect your Teachers.

4. Be not proud because you are above the Vulgar, for there are others above you.

5. Behave to those above you with Humility void of Meanness: and to those beneath you with Gentleness, but not Familiarity.

6. Nothing is so much esteemed and loved as a well-bred Child.

7. Obey your Parents, for they are the Authors of your Being.

8. Be submissive to your Masters and Governesses, because your Parents put you under their Care.

6. Be respectful to your Teachers, and never slight any Thing they say.

Of Behaviour to Superiors.

1. Always regard, without frowning, what is spoken to you, and be ready with a modest Reply.

2. Never slight what they advise you, but shew by your Actions that you mind and observe it.

3. Let your Eyes and your Looks agree with your Words, and shew your Respect is real and sincere.
4. Be always pliable and obliging; for Obstinacy is a Fault of vulgar Children, and arises from their not having your Advantages of Birth and Education.
5. Shun Pride and Presumption, for they are Marks of Wickedness and Folly.

Of Behaviour to your Equals.

1. Love all your Equals, and they will love you.
2. Be good-humoured to them, and they will be kind to you.
3. Always speak to them with Respect, that they may treat you with Respect again.
4. If any of them are cross, be you civil nevertheless. His churliness will disgrace him, while your good nature will gain you Honor and Esteem.
5. Be gentle in all your Words, and every one will desire to keep you Company.
6. Be always ready to do all good-natured Things, and every one will be ready to oblige you.
7. By this Behaviour you will obtain the Esteem of your Parents, and will be the Favourite of your Teachers; and they will bid others to take example by you; which will gain to you both Honor and Respect from all your School-Fellows.

Of Behaviour to your Inferiors.

1. The Goodness of your Parents places you above these; therefore be not proud of it, for it is not your own Doing.
2. Avoid Familiarity, yet be courteous in all you say to them.
3. Never scorn Persons that are beneath you, for that sets you even below them.
4. Affable Behaviour makes them respect you; and that is what you should aim at.
5. Insolent and haughty Words make them deride you; and then others will do the same.
6. A scornful Tongue always makes a Person hated: You would wish to be loved, therefore follow these Rules in all your Words and Actions.

Of Behaviour at School.

1. Behave to your Teachers with Humility, and to your School-Fellows with Respect.
2. Do not run into the School, but advance decently to the Door.
3. When you enter (take your Hat off) make your Bow, or Courtesy, and walk straight to your Seat.
4. Never talk in the School, for it interrupts yourself and others.
5. If a Stranger comes in rise and bow, or courtesy, as he passes by you; then sit down and keep your Eyes upon your Book, not regarding that any are present.
6. If you have any Thing to say to the Master, wait till he is at Leisure, and then speak with Modesty and Plainness.
7. Observe nothing at School but your Book, and never neglect that.
8. Never quarrel in School, for it shews Idleness, and a bad Temper.
9. When the Master speaks to you, rise up to hear him, and look him in the Face as he speaks, with Modesty and Attention.
10. Begin not to answer before he has done speaking; then bow to him respectfully, and answer him with Humility.
11. If you have occasion to complain of a School-fellow, first speak to him softly, and desire him to desist.
12. If he will not, then rise up and wait an Opportunity; and when the Master or Usher's Eye is upon you, bow and say softly, and in a few Words, what your Complaint is.
13. Never speak loud in School; and answer a Question moderately: repeat your Lesson distinctly.
14. When a Stranger is in the School, do not stare at him.
15. If he speaks to the Master, or Usher, Governess or Teacher, do not listen to it, for it is ill manners, and shew you neglect your own Business to mind others.
16. If he speaks to you, rise and hear him.
17. When he has done speaking, bow and make a short and modest Answer, and let your Looks and Gesture shew Respect.
18. When the School-hours are over, go out as you came in, quietly, softly, and decently.

19. Never run nor crowd to get at the Door, for it will be free for you in a few Minutes waiting.

20. When you are out of School, go Home without Hurry, and without Delay; do not run, nor do not loiter; but do this, as all Things else, with Discretion.

21. Do not speak at Home, or elsewhere, of what has been done in School; for nothing that passes therein should be told out: But make yourself perfect in your Task that is set you.

Of Behaviour at Church.

1. As you have been respectful a School, be reverend in the Church; for it is before the Almighty you there stand.

2. Observe Decency in approaching; do not run, but walk discreetly.

3. When you enter the Door, take off your Hat, and look up seriously and devoutly towards Heaven, remembering where you are.

4. As you go to your Pew, cast not your Eyes on any one, but walk slowly and soberly to it.

5. When you have entered the Pew, fall upon your Knees, and covering your Face, repeat softly these Words.

Let the Words of my Mouth, and the Meditation of my Heart be now and ever acceptable in thy Sight, O Lord, my Strength, and my Redeemer.

6. Having said this, rise, bow to those to whom you owe Respect, the Master, Usher, or Teacher; as also to Parents, Relations, Guardians, and those who are near you; then sit quietly in your Place, and wait the Service.

7. Set yourself where your Parents, Guardians, or Masters direct; and never remove from that Place till the Service be over.

8. Observe when others rise, and when they kneel, also when they sit down; do the like at the same Time and no other.

9. Do not try to repeat the Service, unless you are perfect in the Words, nor to read the Psalms, unless you can do it well; then read softly, and repeat after the Clergyman in the same decent, soft, and sober Manner.

10. Never read aloud with the Clergyman, nor repeat Words loudly after him. Some grown Persons do this, but it disturbs others who sit near them.

11. Never speak to any one during the Time of Prayers or Preaching. Observe what is said by the Clergyman, and regard nothing beside.

12. Do not look at any particular Person during the Time of Service, but keep your Eyes modestly fixed upon the Minister.

13. Go many Times to Church before you let your Voice be heard there. First learn the Form of Devotion, and the Meaning of it, and when you understand it, join in it.

14. Remember the Text, and listen carefully to the Sermon; you are not required to get by Heart the whole of it; but it will be a great Credit to remember the Substance of it.

15. When Church is over, cover your Face again, and repeat devoutly to yourself this short Prayer.

Grant, O Lord, that the Words we have heard this Day with our outward Ears, may be so inwardly grafted in our Hearts, that we may finally bring forth in us the Fruits of good Living, to thy Honor and Glory.

16. Having said this, rise, and bow to those you bowed to at coming in.

17. Remain in your Place while others go out, that you may not crowd or hurry.

18. When the Way is free, walk out softly and discreetly; and return in the same decent Manner to your Home: you will thus get the Love of your Parents, Teachers, and Relations, and the good Word of all who know you.

Of Behaviour at Home to your Parents.

1. Having come softly up to the Door, and knocked at it once, and not too loud, as soon as it is opened go in.

2. Take off your Hat as soon as you are entered, and don't touch it again till you are going out.

3. As soon as you come into the Room to your Parents and Relations, bow, and stand near the Door till you are told where to sit.

4. When any one calls to you, go up to him without running; when you are come near him, stand still, and fixing your Eyes modestly on his Face, wait till he is pleased to speak to you.

5. Never sit down till you are desired; and then not till you have bowed and answered what was asked of you.

6. Be careful how you speak to those who have not spoke to you.

7. Never speak to any one while he is talking with another, nor while he is reading, nor when he is busy.

8. Wait till he is at leisure, stand up, that he may see you want to speak.

9. When his Eyes are upon you, walk softly to him, and speak so gently, that others may not hear.

10. Begin what you would say with, Sir, or Madam; and when you have spoke, wait patiently for an Answer.

11. Before you speak, make a Bow, or Courtesy, and when you have received your Answer, make another, but with Discretion.

12. You may be sure whatever your Parents order you to do, is right, therefore do it with a good Will and Readiness.

13. Nothing becomes a Child so much as Obedience to Parents, or Governors, therefore never refuse to do what they order.

14. When in the Room with your Parents or Relations, never slip out privately, for that is mean and unhandsome.

15. If you are desirous to go out, ask Leave, as you have been directed, and if it be proper you will not be denied.

16. If strangers come in rise, and when your Parents have paid their Compliments, do you bow or courtesy to them.

17. When you have bowed, continue standing. If your Parents order you to sit down again, do so; if not, make a Bow and go decently out of the Room.

18. When you are going to School again, bow, and take your Leave.

Of Behaviour to the Family.

1. If you have Sisters or Brothers, it is your Duty to love them, they will love you for it, and it will be pleasing to your Parents, and Pleasure to yourselves.

2. Be ready to give them any Thing (that is in your Power) they like, and they will give you what you desire.

3. If you think they are cross to you, be silent and gentle; and if that does not make them kind, complaint to your Father, Mother, or Relations.

4. Never revenge yourself, for that is wicked; your Relations will always take your Part, when you behave with Quietness.

5. Never quarrel with your Brothers and Sisters.

6. Be courteous to the Servants because they are your Inferiors; but for the same Reason, never be familiar with them.

7. Never speak haughtily to them, for that does not become a Superior.

8. Never tyrannize over them, for not you, but your Parents are their Masters.

9. Desire them with Civility, to do what you would have, and if they are good, and what you ask is proper, they will always do it.

10. If they refuse, do not dispute with them, but tell it to your Parents; if you are in the Right, they will chide them, and make them to observe you at other Times.

11. But do not be too fond of making Complaints: for then neither your Parents nor the Servants will regard you.

12. If your Superiors chide you, bear it with Temper and Humility. If you reply, let it be to say you are sensible of your Faults, and will not do the like again.

13. An undutiful Answer would bring Punishment and Disgrace; but an obedient and respectful one will occasion Forgiveness and Praise.

14. Whatever they order you to do, be ready in complying.

15. If they prevent you from doing what you desire, know it is for your own good to be hindered; then do not murmur or repine.

16. If they correct you, bear it with Meekness; they love you, and will not do it but for your Faults.

Of Behaviour at Meals.

1. Nothing shews the Difference between a young Gentleman and a vulgar Boy so much as the Behaviour in eating.

2. Know the Time of Dinner, and be ready a Quarter of an Hour before.

3. Never come to Table hot, nor in a Hurry.

4. Be in the room dressed, and ready before the Company come in.

5. Advance to the Table when Grace is to be said, and go to the lower End.

6. Observe where the Mistress of the House sits; the Place directly opposite her is the lower End of the Table.

If you are desired to say Grace before Meat, repeat the following Lines, viz.

" Sanctify, we beseech Thee, O Lord, these Creatures to our Use, and ourselves to thy Service, through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen."

7. Stand till every one is seated, and then sit in the Place appointed for you.

8. Do not immediately call to the Servants, for they know their Duty, and others must be served before you.

9. Sit patiently till the Company are helped, and you will not be forgotten.

10. Never attempt to help yourself to any Thing.

11. Do not ask till you see the Company are all helped; then, if it happens you have been forgot, you will be served.

12. Whatever is given you, be satisfied it is good, and desire no other.

13. Eat it decently, and take great Care to be cleanly.

14. Never speak when you are eating.

15. If you want any Thing of the Servant; wait till he is at Leisure; never call when he is waiting on some other Person.

16. Eat with Knife and Fork, and never touch your Meat with your Fingers.

17. Never eat large Mouthfuls, nor greedily.

18. Never desire more after your Parents tell you, you have enough.

19. Never loiter over your Victuals, nor keep your Plate when others have done.

20. Eat silently and decently, not making a Noise with your Lips, or Mouth, as some vulgar Boys do.

21. Let your Eye be upon your Plate, not upon the Dishes, nor the Company.

22. Wipe your Mouth often, that it be not greasy; and lay your Knife and Fork upon your Plate, that you do not soil the Cloth.

23. Cut your Bread, or break it, for it is vulgar to bite or gnaw it; keep it on the left Hand side of your Plate.

24. Take Salt with the Salt-Spoon, or else with a clean Knife, not with that you are eating with, for that will foul the rest.

25. Sit upright upon your Chair, and never loiter in it, nor lean upon the Table.

26. Do not laugh at Table, much less, sneeze, cough, or yawn; but if you cannot avoid it hold up the Napkin or your Handkerchief before your Face, and turn aside from the Table.

27. If what is given you be too hot, wait patiently for its cooling, that you may eat it with Decency.

28. Pick Bones clean and leave them on your Plate; they must not be thrown down, nor given to Dogs in the Room.

29. In eating Fruit, do not swallow the Stones, but lay them and the stalks on one Side of your Plate, laying one of the Leaves that came with the Fruit over them.

30. When you drink bow to some one of the Company, and say Sir, or Madam.

31. Stoop a little to your Plate as you take each Mouthful; it prevents greasing yourself or the Cloth.

32. Never regard what another has on his Plate; it looks as if you wanted it.

33. Do not fix your Eyes upon those who are eating; it is unmannerly.

34. Before you drink entirely empty your Mouth, and do the same before you speak.

35. Always wipe your Mouth as soon as you have drank.

36. Chew your Meat well before you swallow it.

37. Let one Mouthful be swallowed before you take up another.

38. If a Bone hurts your Mouth, or any Thing sticks in your Teeth, hold up your Napkin or Handkerchief with your left Hand, while you take it away with the other.

39. As you have dined with Cleanliness, get up with Decency; and if you said the Grace before Meat, you must now say the Grace after Meat, as in the following Lines, viz. -

"God's Holy Name be blessed and praised for this present Refreshment; and for all his Mercies from Time to Time bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

40. When you have got from your Seat, make a Bow, and go to the Servant, who will lead you out of the Room, unless it is the Pleasure of your Parents you should stay longer.

Of Behaviour in Company.

1. Sit in a genteel and easy Posture; do not stretch out your Legs, nor loll; put one Hand in the Bosom of your Waistcoat, and let the other fall easily upon your Knee.

2. Do not talk unless others speak to you; then answer in a few Words and modestly.

3. When others are speaking, be attentive to what they say, keep it in your Mind, but make no Answer; and when Company is gone, you may speak your opinion to your Parents.

4. Never sing or whistle in company; these are idle Tricks of vulgar Children.

5. Make no wanton Motion; and if you have Occasion to laugh, turn from the Company.

6. Never yawn in Company; for it looks as if you were tired of being with them.

7. If you cannot conquer it, turn aside, and hide it as much as possible.

8. Never bite your Nails.

9. Study your Exercise, when alone, and never read or look upon a Book in Company, unless you are desired.

10. If a Letter should be sent to you, and requires to be read while you are in Company, bow, and say, Gentlemen, or; Ladies, I beg your Pardon a few Moments; then read it.

11. Never look into Papers which lie about, nor fix your Eyes upon another who is reading.

12. Never laugh at what the Company does not know, for it will seem as if you laughed at them.

13. Appear always easy and pleased when you are in Company; and in return you'll be amply rewarded, by the Company being pleased with you.

S P E L L I N G E X E R C I S E .

A'Aron
 aba'isance
 aba'ishment
 ab'bacy
 abbrev'iate
 a'bbrevia'tion
 ab'dica'tion
 abhor'rence
 Abi'athar
 abje'ction
 Abie'zer
 A"bigail
 Abisha'i
 a'bjura'tion
 ablu'tion
 a'bolition
 a'bo"minable
 a'bo"mination
 a'borigi'nes
 abor'tive
 A'braham
 abridge'ment
 abroga'tion
 Ab'salom
 ab'sciss
 ab'scond
 ab'solution
 abste'mious
 abste'rgent
 absu'ridity
 aby'ss
 a'cade'mical
 a"cademi'cian
 Arca'dian
 acce'de
 acce'leration
 accept'ance
 ac'cepta'tion

acce'ssion
 a'ccide'ntal
 accli'vity
 accou'ntable
 accou'trement
 accu'sative
 a'ce
 ace'phali
 a'chebone
 a'cid
 ackno'wledge
 acquai'tance
 ac'quies'ce
 acqui'sition
 a'cre
 a"crimoni'ous
 acti'vity
 Ada'gio
 a'damantine
 adder's-tongue
 addi'tional
 a"dequate
 adhe'sion
 adjou'rnment
 adjura'tion
 adme'a'surement
 a'dministra'tion
 a'dministra'trix
 admissi'on
 admoni'tion
 a'dole'scence
 A'grippa
 a'guish
 A'haziah
 Ahi'meleck
 a'id
 a'id-de-camp
 a'ilment

ala'cristy
 St. A'lban's
 Albumaza'r
 A'lborough
 alle'giance
 alle'gorical
 allelu'jah
 allevia'tion
 A'ti-hallows
 allo'wance
 a'lphabe'tical
 a'tterca'tion
 a'manue'nfis
 a"maranthus
 ama'zingly
 ambi'tious
 am'bro'sia
 a'inputa'tion
 a'naba'ptist
 a"nalo'gous
 analy'tical
 A'nanias
 a"narchy
 a"nathe"matize
 ana'tomist
 a'nchorage
 a'ncients
 ange'lical
 a'nglicism
 a'nimadve'rsion
 a'nimo'sity
 a'niseed
 an'nihila'tion
 a'nniversary
 anno'yance
 an'unciation
 ano'nymous
 A'nseim

anta'gonist	affocia'tion	ble'ar-eyed
anta'ctic	a'ssumption	Blee'chingly
antece'dence	a'sterisk	Bli'thborough
antedilu'vain	a'sterism	blu'nderbuls
a'nthropo'phage	a'stolo'gical	bo'astingly
antichri'stian	a'sylum	bo'atwain
antimo'narchical	a'theism	Bohe'mia
antino'mians	a'thwa'rt	boi'sterous
a'ntiqua'rian	a'tmosphere	bo'mbardier
anti'que	attri'butes	bo'mbazine
antithe'fis	A'dudley-e'nd	Ba'ttle-bridge
antitri'nita'rians	auspi'cious	Bo'verton
a'ntitype	auste'ry	bo'ugh
a'ntivene'real	Autu'mnal	bram'ble-bush
a"phorism	auxi'liary	Bra'ncaster
apo'cryphal	a'xle'tree	bre'athe
apo'logize	Ax'minster	bri'gadier
apople'ctic	A"zariah	Bri'tannia
apo'thecary	Bab'oon	bruta'lity
a'par'tition	ba'cchana'lian	Buce'phalus
a'ppurtenance	Ba'cchus	bu'llfinch
a'ppraisement	ba'gnio	bu'llbaiting
a'ppropriation	ballu'stra'de	bu'llion
a'quavitæ	balsa'mic	Bu'rcester
A'rabian	ba'nkrup'tcy	bu'rgomaster
archde'aconry	Ba'nstead	bu'rlesque
Ar'chime'des	Bar'bican	Bu'rntwood
ar'chite'cture	baro'meter	bu'tter-milk
argu'menta'tive	bastina'do	bu'ttress
a'risto'cra'tical	ba'the	by'ward
arithme'tician	Be'hemoth	Caba'ller
a'romatic	belfwa'gger	ca'bbage-worm
arra'ignment	be'nediction	cada'verous
arrear'a'ge	be'neficial	Cadwa'llader
a'rrogance	be'nignity	Cae'rnarvon
a'tticula'tion	beastia'lity	Cæ'sar
a'rtificer	Be'thlehem	Ca'iaphas
Asce'ndency	bewilde'red	cala'mitous
ash-We'dnes'day	Bille'ricay	cal'cination
a'spe'rity	bi'lliards	cal'enture
assa'ilant	Binche'ster	Ca'liph
assassina'tion	Bla'ckney	callico'
assi'duous	bla'ndishment	Ca'lvinism
a'ssine'e	blasphe'me	came'lion

ca'nibals	ce'ntry-box	ci'vilize
cano'rous	cepha'lic	clande'stinely
cantha'rides	ce'recloth	cla'rification
Ca'nticles	ce'remonious	cla'ssical
capa'cite	certi'ficate	cla'ttering
capa'rison	cessa'tion	cle'rical
capilla'ry	cha'ring-dish	Cle'veland
ca'pita'tion	cha'irman	climacte'rical
ca'pitula'tion	cha'lkpit	clou'diness
ca'puchins	cha'nce-medly	clow'nish
ca'ravan	cha'ncellor	clu'mfiness
Cardi'gan	cha'ngeling	coadjuto'ry
caree'n	cha'os	co'a'sting
Ca'rmelites	cha'racterize	cochine'al
carna'lity	cha'rgeable	cocka'de
carni'vorous	cha'rioteer	Co'ckermouth
carno'sity	cha'rmel-house	coeffe'ntial
Ca'rolina	cha'rter-land	coexiste'nt
Caro'lus	cha'ttels	co'gita'tion
Carte'sian	che'arful	co'habita'tion
Carthu'sians	che'cker-work	co'il
Ca'ssaware	che'rubim	co'incident
Ca'ssia	chie'ftain	coi'tion
castiga'tion	chi'lblain	colle'giate
Ca'stelford	chi'ldermas-day	colli'sion
castra'tion	chi'n-cough	collu'sion
ca'sualty	chiru'rgical	co'lourable
ca'suist	chi'tterlings	co'mbatant
ca'tacombs	chi'zzel	comme'morate
ca'taplasms	cho'rister	comme'rcial
cata'strophe	Chri'stopher	commit'tee
ca'techu'men	chronolo'gical	co'mmonwealth
ca'terpillar	chu'cklehead	commu'nica'tive
ca'tgut	chu'rlishness	co'mmunity
Ca'tharine	ci'catrice	compa'rative
catho'licism	Ci'ceronean	compa'ssionately
ca'valca'de	Ci'cester	co'mpetition
ca'valier	Cirence'ster	compu'nction
ca'veat	circumci'sion	co'ncatenation
ca'vernous	circumlocu'tion	coni'cal
ca'vity	circumspe'ction	conce'ned
ce'lebrated	cita'tion	conce'ssion
ce'lerity	civi'lians	conci'liation

conco'ction	co'ntinency	curmu'dgeon
conco'mitancy	co'ntorsion	cu'ry-comb
conco'rdant	co'ntradistinction	cu'rforily
concu'piscence	co'ntribu'tion	eu'shion
concu'rrence	conve'niency	cu'stom-house
conde'mnable	conve'nticle	cy'lindrical
co'ndescen'sion	conve'rtible	cy"nically
conditioned	conu'ndrum	Czari'na
confa'bulate	convu'sive	Da'ffodil
confe'ctioner	co-o'perate	da'inties
configura'tion	Cope'rnicus	Dama'scus
co'nfiscated	c'ordelier	da'ncing-ma'ster
co'nfuta'tion	co'idial	da'rksome
conge'alable	coria'nder	Da"venport
conge"nerous	Co'rinthian	dau'phin
congra"tulatory	Corne'lius	da'zzling
co'ngruence	co"rona'tion	de'acon
co'njugal	co'rpora'lity	de'ath-watch
conju'cture	co'rpuscle	debauche'e
conne'ction	corpu'scular	deb'ilitate
co'nqueror	correspo'ndence	De"borah
con'sanguin'ity	corro"borate	de'calogue
co'nsci'entious	co'rsair	dece'itfully
co'nsciousness	cosmo'graphy	decep'tion
conse'cutive	Co"vetousness	decip'her
conse'ratory	coun'terba"lance	decis'ive
confi'derately	coura'geously	de"clamation
confi'gn	cou'rtousness	deco'ction
confi'stence	cra'bbedley	decoll'ation
conso'latory	cra'ck-bra'ined	decre'pidly
conso"lidate	cra'mp-i'ron	de"corate
co'nstella'tion	cra'zy	de"dicatory
co'nsternation	crede'ntials	de'digna'tion
constitu'tion	cre"dulously	defa'matory
co'nsubsta'ntial	cre"ditation	defa'tigable
co'nsubsta'ntiation	cre'wel	defe'ctively
co'nsumptive	Cri'pplegate	defi'ciency
conta'gion	cri'ticise	defi"nition
conte'mplate	cross-gra'ined	dege'nerate
co'ntempora'neo'us	crou'ching	de'jectedness
co'ntemptuously	cru'cifixion	de'ism
co'ntentious	Cru'tched-friars	De'ity
conte'xture	cry'stalline	de'lectable
contigu'ity	cup-bea'rer	de'legation

deli'berate	disappoi'nt	ebri'ety
deli'cioufly	disarra'yed	ebullition
deli'ghtfulness	discommenda'tion	eccentri'city
de'lineation	disconti'nue	e'cho
deli'rious	discou'ntenance	E'dmundsbury
deme'anour	discou'iteous	effe'minacy
democra'tical	discre'tionary	efferve'scence
demoli'tion	disda'infully	e'fficacy
demo'niac	dislo'yalty	egre'gioufly
demon'stratively	disobe'dient	Egyptians
de'negat'ion	dispa'rage'ment	ela'borate
de'nison	dispe'nsatory	e'lasti'city
de'nomina'tion	dispropo'rtionate	E'leanor
de'ntifrice	disqui'sition	e'lectri'city
depe'ndency	dissimi'litude	E'lihu
depo'pulate	dista'te	E'lijah
depre'ciate	distilla'tion	Eli'zabeth
dero'gatory	distingui'shably	elocu'tion
Dar'tmouth	distra'ction	Elo'him
desce'nsion	distri'butive	e'loquence
de'scription	di'tto	elyfi'an
de'sperado	diure'tic	ema'ciate
de'spotic	diu'rnal	ema'sculate
deta'chment	di'zziness	emba'lm
dete'rminately	doc'i'lity	embarka'tion
de'trime'ntal	do'cumentize	embe'llishment
de'viate	dogma'tical	e'mblema'tical
devou'ringly	do'lphin	embroi'dery
De'uteronomy	domi'nical	eme'rgency
dexte'rity	do'rmitory	emo'llient
dia'meter	Do'rsetshire	empha'tically
dia'metrically	dou'btful	encha'ntment
dictiona'ry	doxo'logy	encroa'chment
diju'dicate	drai'nable	endea'voir
dila'pida'tion	drama'tically	engine'er
di'lemma	dre'dger	enigma'tical
dimi'nution	dro'medary	eno'r'mously
dimi'nutively	dro'nishness	enterta'iningly
dioc'e'san	dulci'mer	enthu'siasm
diplo'ma	du'skiness	e'nvious
di'refully	dy'sentery	E'phesus
dis'advantageous	Ea'rthen	e'picurism
difa'nnul	ea'ves-droppers	epide'mical

epigrammatist	Eze'kiel	fruga'lity
e'pilogue	Fa'bricate	fru'iterer
e'piscopate	face'tious	fur'therance
e'quani'mity	fa'lling-sickness	fusile'er
eque'strian	fami'liarize	futu'rity
e'quilibrium	fana'tical	Ga'briel
e'quinoctial	fanta'sm	ga'd-bee
e'quipoise	fa'rdingale	Ga'inisborough
equiv'alent	fascina'tion	Gale'nical
era'dicate	fa'shion	Ga'llicism
E'ra'smus	febri'fugous	gallima'w'fry
erro'neous	feli'city	gamba'does
erudi'tion	fe'llmonger	gangre'ne
escu'tcheon	fero'city	ga'rulous
espe'cially	ferti'lity	gaze'ttee
esta'blishment	fer'vour	genea'logist
ete'rnalize	festi'vity	ge"neralissimo
ethe'real	fi'gurative	ge'nerosity
e'tymological	fi'lthiness	Ge'ne'sis
e'vacuate	fi'nical	Gene'va
E'vangelist	flagi'tious	ge'nius
eu'nuch	flambea'u	ge'ntilism
e'volution	fla'tulent	geo'grapher
Eu'qhrates	fle'xibility	geo'metrician
Europe'an	flo'wer	gesti'culate
exa'gitate	flu'ctua'tion	gesti'culation
exa'sperate	fo'rcible	ge'w-gaws
exche'quer	fo'rethought	gib'berish
exco'riate	fo'rseita'ble	gi'gantic
e'xecutioner	fornica'tor	gi'ngerly
exe'mplify	forsoo'th	gi'p-sey
e'xhalation	fortui'tous	gli'mmering
exo'neration	fra'grancy	glo'rification
exo'rdium	Franci'scans	gloss'o'grapher
exo'tic	fra'nkincense	glo'w-worm
expe'dient	frate'rnal	go'ldsmith
expla'natory	Fre'nchified	goo'seberry
explo'sion	fre'quency	go'rmandize
expu'rgatory	fricase'y	go'ssiping
e'xtemporaneous	fri'volous	gramma'rian
exto'rtioner	fro'ntispiece	grand-dau'ghter
e'xtraordinary	fro'wzy	gra'ss-hopper
extre'mity	fructi'ferous	Gra'vesend

gre'yhound	histo''rical	illega'lity
gro'tto	historio''grapher	illegi'timacy
grote'sque	hi'therward	illu'mination
gua'rdian	hobgo'blins	ima'ginary
Gui'ldhall	ho'g'shead	imba'rkation
guitta'r	ho'micide	embe'zzlement
Ha'berdasher	homoge'neous	imbu'rse
Ha'ggai	ho'ney-moon	imma''culate
ha'lcyon	ho'norable	imme'nsurability
ha'llelujah	ho'izontal	immetho'dical
hallo'o	ho'rfemanship	immorta'lity
ha'ndkerchief	Ho'sanna	immutab'lity
ha'rbinger	ho'spitality	impa'tience
ha'rlequin	hot-co'ckles	impe'ach
ha're-brained	ho'tch-potch	impeccabi'lity
harmoni'ous	hu'ckle-bone	impe'nitence
ha'rp'schord	hu'manize	imperce'ptible
ha'lle-tree	humilia'tion	impetuo''sity
haughtine'ss	hu'mp-backed	impo'litic
ha'zardous	Hu'ssars	imposi'tion
hea'dpiece	hy'acinth	impo'verish
he'athenish	hydro''graphy	impre'gnate
he'athenism	hydro'pical	impropri'ety
he'dge-hog	hyperbo'lical	inadve'rtency
hei'fer	hy''pochondriacal	inartifi'cial
hei'nous	hy''pocritical	i'nauspi'cious
he'misphere	hypo'thesis	incapa'citate
he'ptarchy	hy'teric	ince'stuous
herba'list	Jama'ica	incha'ntress
Hercu'lean	Ja'nissaries	incita''tion
he'reditary	ja''velin	incohe'rence
herma'phrodite	i'conism	incommo'dious
Hero'dians	ide'ntical	incompa'tibility
hero'ical	i'diom	inconne'ction
he'sitation	ido'latry	inconve'nience
heteroge'neous	Jeho'vah	incorpo'real
He'zekiah	jeo''pardy	incre'dulous
hiccough	Je'remiah	indefa'tigable
Hiera'rchy	Je'roboam	inde'mnifica'tion
hierogly''phics	Jeru'salem	indepe'ndent
Hie'ram	jesui'tical	indispe'n'sible
hi'ndrance	Je'thro	indivi'dual
Hippo''crates	ignomi'nious	indoci'lity
hi'reling	igno'rant	indorse'ment

ineffec'tive	Ju'lius	lo'ggerhead
inequa'lity	ju'niper-tree	Lo'mbard-street
inexhaus'ted	juri'dical	loqua'cious
infallibi'lity	ju'risdiction	lo'rimer's
infa'tuate	Ju'venal	lo'tion
infe'ctious	ju'veni'lity	lo'zenges
inferio'rity	Ke'ttle-drum	Lu'cifer
infla'mmatory	ki'd-nap	lu'cubration
infre'quent	kna'psack	lu'natic
inge'nious	kni'ck-knacks	lu'rcher
ingra'titude	kno'bby	Lu'theran
inhe'ritor	kno'tty	luxu'rious
ini'tial	knu'ckle	Ly'bia
injudi'cial	La''boratory	Ly'dia
inna'vigable	la'byrinth	ly'nx
ino'culate	laco'nic	ly'ric
inqui'sitor	la'mbkin	Mac'erate
infa'tiable	La'mmas	ma'drigal
installa'tion	la'pidary	Ma'gdalen
instanta'neous	la'rboard	magna'nimous
in, or unsucce'ssful	lasci'vious	Maho'metism
intellec'tual	la'tinist	maje'stical
interce'de	la''titudinarians	male'volence
interli'neation	lau'reat	ma'lignant
interlocu'tion	Lea'denhall	Ma'nassah
interpre'ter	lea'gue	ma'nciple
interme'diate	Le'ah	ma'ngo
intrinsi'cal	le'cturer	ma'nifesto
intru'sion	le'gerdemain	ma'nna
inve'igle	le'nient	man'sla'yer
invo'luntary	Le'onard	ma'ntle-piece
jointsto'ol	levia'than	ma'nual
Jo'nathan	Levi'ticus	ma'nufacture
Jo'urneyman	li''bera'lity	ma'nuscript
irra'tional	li'bidinous	ma'rchioness
irre'verent	lice'ntious	ma'ritime
Isabe'lla	lieute'nancy	ma'rmalade
Isca'riot	lingu'ist	ma'rquisate
I'sthmus	li'quidate	Ma'rshal'sea
Ita'lian	li'quesfaction	ma'rtingale
ju'bilee	li'quorice	ma'tyr
Ju'daism	li'terature	ma'tyrology
judi'cious	litho'tomist	Ma'tthias
ju'icy	lo'adstone	matu'rity

ma'wkish	mou'ntain	nu'rser
ma'gazine	mu'ckender	nutri'tion
me'chanism	mu'ltiform	nu'tritive
me'diocrity	mu'ltiplicity	O'afish
Mephi'bosheth	muni'ficence	O'akingham
me'rchandize	mu'icle	O'badi'ah
mercu'rial	mu'scular	obe'isance
me'ritorious	mu'shroom	obli'que
me'tallic	mu'sketeer	obse'quious
meta'morphose	mu'ssulman	obstre'perous
me'taphysics	mu'tiny	occa'sional
metho'dical	my'riad	oc'cupier
Methu'selah	my'stical	oc'ta'ngular
metro'polis	my'thological	odori'ferous
me'zzotinto	mytho'logy	oe'co'nomist
Mica'iah	Natha'niel	offi'cious
Mi'chael	na'turalize	oi'linefs
mi'croscop	nau'seous	olea'ginous
mi'roscope	Na'zzarenes	o'lio
mi'litary	Nebuchadne'zzar	o'minous
Mine'rva	ne'cessary	o'nion
mi-nikins	ne'cromancer	o'nyx
mino'rity	ne'ctarine	oo'zy
mira'culous	Ne'gro	opi'niona'ted
misapprehend	Ne'hemiah	oppro'brium
misce'llany	ne'pew	ora'cular
misdemea'nor	Ne'therlands	or'chestra
mi'tigate	ni'cety	orie'ntal
mi'ttimus	Ni'cholas	o'rphan
mo'hair	ni'ggard	orthogra'phic
mo'llify	No'ah	o'scilla'tion
mona'rchical	noctu'rnal	ostenta'tion
mona'stical	no'ggin	o'verbea'r
moni'tion	noi'some	o'verwhelm
mo'nosyllble	no'npare'il	outra'geous
Mo'orgate	no'nseuse	o'wl
mo'ralize	Nor'thumberland	Oxfo'rd
Mo'rdecai	notori'ety	o'fier
moro'se	no'xious	Paci'fication
mo'rtgage'e	nu'isance	pa'ganism
mort'ise	nu'llity	pa'ined
mo'sque	nume'rical	pa'late
mo'tion	nuncupa'tion	pallisa'de
mo'uld	nu'ptial	Pallma'll

pa'lmiſtry	pe"rora'tion	poi'ntblank
pa'lpita'tion	perpendi'cular	poi'sonous
pa'mphlete'er	pepe"tuate	po"litician
pa'nado	pe"rquiſites	po'lypus
pa"negy"ric	perſpica'cious	pomegra"nate
pa'nnier	perlua'ſion	po'niard
pa'ntalo'ons	pe'rtinacious	po'ntifica'lia
pa'pa	pe'rvious	po"pularity
pa'rabo"lical	peſti"ferous	po'rcupine
pa'ragraph	pe'ſtilential	po'rphyry
pa"ralytical	Pe'terborough	po'rringer
parbo'il	peti"tioner	po'rtico
pa'riſhioner	pe'trifica'tion	portma'nteau
pa'rliame'ntary	pe'ttiſo'gger	po'ſterio'rity
paro'chial	pe'ttitoes	poſt'humous
pa'rſimonious	phenom'enon	poſti'llion
pa'rſnip	phana"tical	pragma"tical
parti'cipate	pha'ntaſm	pre'bendary
parti'cularize	Pha'riſees	pre"cipice
pa'rtne'rſhip	Phile'mon	pre'conception
pa'ſchal	philoso'phize	predete'rmine
pate'rnal	phlebo"tomy	predom"inant
pathe'tic	phle'gm	pre'gnancy
Pa'triarch	pho'ſphorus	preo'ccupy
pa'trimonia	phraſeolo"gy	prepa"rative
pa'triotiſm	phy"ſiogonomy	preb'yte'rians
pa'ternage	phi'z	pre'ſcience
pearma'in	pia'zza	preto'rian
peculia'rity	Picca'dilly	pri'eſthood
pe"digree	pic'kaxe	primoge'nial
pee'viſh	pi'geon	prio'rels
pe'nitential	pilgri'mage	problema"tical
pe'ntagon	pi'nion	procras'tinate
Pe'ntateuch	pira'tical	profe'ſſorſhip
pe'nthouſe	pla'intiff	prohi'bit
pe'rambula'tion	pla"niſphere	pro'lix
percu'ſſion	Pla'to	pro'logue
pe"regri'nation	plato'nic	pro'nunciation
pere'nnial	plebe'ian	pro'phesy
pere'mptorily	ple'nipote'ntiary	prophe'tical
perſi"dious	ple'uritic	prop'i'tious
perio"dical	plura"lity	propoſi'tiop
pe"riwinkle	pneuma'tic	propri'ety
pe'rmanence	poe'tical	pro"ſelyte

pro"sody	ranu'nculas	re'scue
prôte'nſion	rapa'cious	re'sidentia'ry
pro'testants	Ra'phael	re'sponse
protho'notary	raſca"lity	reti'nue
pro'toma'rtyr	ra'tafia	retrie've
protu'berance	ra'tification	reve'nue
provi'so	ra'tional	revie'w
pu'iſſant	re'ſigna'tion	rha'pfody
pu'mice-stone	Rebe'cca	Rhe'nish
Pu'ncheon	rebe'llion	rhet'o'rical
puncti'lio	re'capit'ulate	rheuma'tic
pur'blind	reci'procal	rhu'barb
pu'ritans	re'cogni'tion	rhy'me
pu'rtenances	re'concilia'tion	Richmo'nd
purve'yor	re'connol'tre	ri'dicule
pu'sillani'mity	recri'minate	rio'tous
pu'stulous	re'tification	rixdo'llar
pu'trefaction	red'integrate	Ro'chester
pu'zzle	redou'ble	ro'guery
py'e-ball	redu'ndant	roma'ntic
py'ramid	re'ex'amine	ro'semary
Py'thagorus	refuge'e	roya'list
Qua'drangle	rege'nerate	ru'inous
quadre'nnial	re'gicide	ru'naway
qua'kerism	re'gion	ru'stical
qua'rantine	rehea'rse	ru'thful
qua'rrel	Re'hoboam	Ru'tlandſhire
qua'rto	re'imbark	Sabba'tical
que'nchable	re'inſtate	facerdo'tal
que'remo'nious	rei'terate	ſa'crilegi'ous
qui'rister	rela'pſe	ſaga'city
qui'ckſilver	re'liques	ſa'lamander
quie'scence	rencou'nter	ſalu'brious
quinque'nnial	re'ndezvous	ſa'luti'ferous
qui'nſey	renega'do	ſa'menefs
quinte'sſence	reno'wned	ſa'nguine
quota'tion	re'obtain	ſa'raband
quo'tidian	repea'table	ſarca'sm
quo'tient	re'percuffive	ſata'nical
Ra'bbi	re'prefenta'tive	ſa'tiate
radia'tion	repri'sal	ſa'tiety
rago'o	repu'blican	ſa'tyrical
Ral'ph	repu'gnancy	ſe'andalize
ra'nſack	re'quiſite	ſca'ramouch

sa'crifice	singula'rity	stupi'dity
sce'pticism	ske'leton	stu'rgeon
sche'me	slee'veless	subal'tern
schism	sma'ttering	subli'mity
schola'stic	smoo'thly	sub'sequent
scorbu'tical	sobri'ety	substa'ntial
seri'vener	so'ciable	succi'nctly
scrutinize	Soci'nians	suffi'cient
scu'llion	So'crates	fui'table
scu'lpture	foli'loquy	fu'lphur
scurri'lity	foli'cit	fulphu'reous
scu'tcheon	fo'mewhere	supera'nuated
scy'mitar	foo'thayer	su'perca'rgo
scy'the	So'phia	superci'lious
se'cula'rity	so'phister	supere'minence
sedit'ious	so'rcerer	su'pere'xcellence
se'micircle	sov'reign	superinte'ndency
semico'lon	spa'cious	supersti'tious
sempite'rnal	spe'cimen	su'pine
se'nator	spee'chless	su'preme
se'niority	spe'ndthrift	su'rfeit
sente'ntious	sperma'tical	su'rplice
se'pulchre	spiri'tual	surrepti'tious
sequ'ester	splene'tic	survi'vor
se'raphims	sponta'neous	Su'ssex
se'rene	spri'ghtliness	swa'ggerer
se'rpentine	spu'rious	swa'thy
se'ssions	squa'bble	swi'mming
sexe'nnial	squa'lid	swi'tch
Sha'ftsbury	sque'amish	sy'cophant
shallo'on	sta'ge-coach	sy'mbolical
sha'me-faced	sta'ircase	sy'nagogue
she'ar	sta'tuary	sy'nonymous
she'ath	sta'ymaker	sy'stematical
shipwre'ck	stea'my	Ta'bernacle
sho'e-maker	ste'e'lyard	Ta'bitha
shro'vetide	steri'lity	ta'cit
sie'ge	sti'gmataze	ta'lkative
si'gnalize	sti'pulate	ta'llyman
si'llabub	sto'mach	tarpau'lin
Si'meon	stra'ightway	tatterdema'llion
simi'litude	stra'tagem	tatto'o
simpli'city	stre'nuous	tautology
si-new	stupe'faction	tele'scope

tempe'stuus	Tri'nita'rians	ve'rtigo
tena'cious	Tri'poly	Ve'rulam
te'rminate	trify'llable	ve'tches
te'rtian	triu'mphal	vexa'tious
te'sticles	tro'phy-money	vi'carage
te'trarch	tro'unce	vici'ssitude
Theodo'sia	tro'wel	vis'count
theo'logist	troy'weight	vi'ctuals
Theo'philus	tru'mpeter	vi'gilance
the'reabout	tru'stee	villa'inous
thermom'eter	try'al	vi'negar
thie've	tu'mefa'ction	vi'fard
thim'ble	tumu'luous	vi'sionaries
th'orough	tu'neable	vi'tious
thrift	tu'rbulent	viva'city
thro'ttle	tu'rkey-pout	vi'xen
thu'mping	turpent'ine	vi'zard
thwa'ck	twee'zers	Ulcera'tion
ti'lt-boat	twen'tieth	ulce'rous
ti'morous	twi'nkling	umbre'lla
tipsta'ff	ty'mpany	u'nacce'ptable
titla'rk	typogra'phical	unacce'ustomed
ti'the	ty'rannize	una'ctive
tobacco'nist	Va'cancy	u'nani'mity
tongu'eless	vainglo'rious	u'na'nimous
to'oth-ach	Va'lentine	u'nawa'res
to'p'sytur'vy	va'letudina'rians	unce'rtainty
to'rtoise	va'liant	uncle'an
to'uchwood	va'li'dity	unda'unted
toy'shop	vangua'rd	u'ndergo
tra'gico'mical	va'nquish	undermi'ne
tra'inbands	va'ria'tion	undefe'rvedly
tra'i'terous	vau'ntingly	unfe'igned
tranqui'lity	ve'getables	unfu'rnish
transcen'dent	ve'hemence	angu'ent
tra'nsfigura'tion	ve'hicle	u'nicorn
tra'nsfition	velo'city	unifo'r'mity
tra'nsubstantiate	vene'ring	u'nion
ra'p-door	ve'nison	u'niverfa'lity
rea'chery	ve'ntricle	unive'rsity
reme'ndous	ve'nturesome	unlea'rn'd
ria'ngular	vera'city	unlimi'tedly
tribu'nal	ve'rdegrise	unna'tural
trien'nial	ve'rjuice	unpre'cedented
trigono'metry	ve'rminous	unque'stionable

unrecla'imed	wa'y faring	wo'rthies
unreso'lved	wea'lthy	wre'ath
unsa'voury	wea'ry	wre'tch
unsea'rchable	wea'ther	wro'nged
unsho'd	we'dlock	Xa'ntippe
unu'fual	We'dnesday	Xa'vier
untwi'ne	wei'ghtily	xebe'ck
voca'bulary	We'ymouth	Xe'nophon
vo'gue	wha'rfinger	Xe'rxes
volati'lity	wh'e'at	Ya'rmouth
volu'minous	wh'e'elbarrow	ya'wn
volu'ptuously	wh'e'ese	yea'rling
upho'lsterer	wh'e'tstone	ye'llows
upro'ar	whi'ffler	yeo'manry
urba'nity	whi'ggism	yic'ld
u'rchin	whi'msical	yo'kefellow
Uri'ah	whi'pstaff	you'ng
u'rinous	whi'rlwind	you'thsfulness
u'sher	whi'rligig	yu'legame
u'squebaugh	whi'sker	Za'bulon
u'surer	whi'sper	Za'chariah
u'surpation	whi'stle	Za'chary
u'tensil	Whi'tehall	zea'lously
uti'lity	Whitfu'nday	zebra'
u'tterly	who'op	Ze'dekiah
Vu'lcen	Wi'ckham	ze'nith
vulne'nable	wi'dgeon	ze'phyr
uxo'rious	wi'dowhood	Ze'rubbabel
Wa'gtail	Wi'lliam	Zi'mri
wai'nscot	Winche'lsea	zi'nizber
wai'stcoat	wi'ndbound	Zo'diac
Wa'ndsworth	wi'nnow	zo'ne
wa'nton	wi'redraw	zo'ographer
wa'rehouse	wi'feacre	zo'ology
wa'rming-pan	wi'tchcraft	zo'otomy
wa'rmth	wi'thered	Zo'roaster
wa'rrantable	wo'odcock	Zo'uch
Warwick	wo'oleomber	

*Advice to a Young Man upon his Entrance into the World.**By the Rev. Dr. WATTS.*

LESSON I.

CURINO was a Man brought up to a reputable Trade, the Term of his Apprenticeship was almost expired, and he was contriving how he might venture into the World with Safety, and pursue Business with Innocence and Success. Among his near kindred, *Serenus* was one, a Gentleman of considerable Character in the sacred Profession; and after he had consulted with his Father, who was a Merchant of great Esteem and Experience, he also thought fit to seek a Word of Advice from the Divine.

Serenus had such a Respect for his young Kinsman, that he set his Thoughts at work on this Subject; and with some tender Expressions, which melted the youth into Tears, he put into his Hand a Paper of the best Counsels.

LESSON II.

Curino entered upon Business, pursued his Employment with uncommon Advantage, and under the Blessing of Heaven advanced him to a considerable Estate. He lived with Honour in the World, and gave a Lustre to the Religion which he professed; and, after a long Life of Piety and Usefulness, he died with a sacred Composure of Soul, under the Influence of Christian Hope. Some of his Neighbours wondered at his Felicity in this World, joined with so much Innocence, and such severe Virtue.

But after his Death this Paper was found in his Closet, which was drawn up by his Kinsman in holy Orders, and was supposed to have a large Share in procuring his Happiness.

LESSON III.

1. Kinsman, I presume you desire to be happy here and hereafter: you know there are a thousand Difficulties which attend this Pursuit; some of them perhaps you foresee, but there are Multitudes which you could never think of. Never trust therefore to your own Understanding in the Things of this World, where you can have the Advice

of a wise and faithful Friend ; nor dare venture the more important Concerns of your Soul, and your eternal Interest in the World to come, upon the mere Light of Nature, and the Dictates of your own Reason ; since the Word of God, and the Advice of Heaven lies in your Hand.

LESSON IV.

Vain and thoughtless indeed are those Children of Pride, who chuse to turn Heathen in the Midst of Great-Britain ; who live upon the mere Religion of Nature, and their own Stock, when they have been trained up among all the superior Advantages of Christianity, and the Blessings of divine Revelation and Grace.

2. Whatsoever your Circumstances may be in this World, still value your Bible as your best Treasure ; and whatsoever be your Employment here, still rest upon Religion as your best Business : your Bible contains eternal Life in it, and all the Riches of the upper World ; and Religion is the only Way to become a Possessor of them.

LESSON V.

3. To direct your Carriage towards God, converse particularly with the Book of Psalms : *David* was a Man of sincere and eminent Devotion. To behave aright among Men, acquaint yourself with the whole Book of Proverbs ; *Solomon* was a Man of large Experience and Wisdom. And to perfect your Directions in both these, read the Gospels and the Epistles ; you will find the best of Rules and the best of Examples there, and those more immediately suited to the Christian Life.

4. As a Man, maintain strict Temperance and Sobriety, by a wise Government of your Appetites and Passions : as a Neighbour, influence and engage all around you to be your Friends, by a Temper and Carriage made up of Prudence and Goodness ; and let the Poor have a certain Share in your yearly Profit.

LESSON VI.

As a Trader, keep that golden Sentence of our Saviour's ever before you : *Whatsoever you would that Men should do unto you, do you also unto them.*

5. In every Affair of Life, begin with God. Consult him in every Thing that concerns you. View him as the Author of your Blessings, and all your Hopes ; as your best

Friend, and eternal Portion. Meditate on him in this View, with a continued Renewal of your Trust in him, and daily surrender yourself to him, till you feel that you love him most entirely; that you serve him with sincere Delight, and that you cannot live a Day without God in this World.

LESSON VII.

6. Make Prayer a Pleasure and not a Task, and then you will not forget nor omit it. If ever you have lived in a praying Family, never let it be your Fault if you do not live in one always. Believe that Day, that Hour, or those Minutes to be all wasted and lost, which any Worldly Pretences would tempt you to save out of the public Worship of the Church, the certain and constant Duties of the Closet, or any necessary Services for God and Godliness. Beware, lest a Blast attend it, and not a Blessing. If God had not reserved one Day in seven to himself, I fear Religion would have been lost out of the World: and every Day of the Week is exposed to a Curse, which has no Morning Religion.

LESSON VIII.

7. Remember that the Honour which comes from God, the Approbation of Heaven, and of your own Conscience, are infinitely more valuable than all the Esteem or Applause of Men. Dare not venture one Step out of the Road to Heaven, for fear of being laughed at for walking strictly in it. 'Tis a poor Religion that cannot stand against a Jest.

8. Keep this Thought ever in your Mind: 'Tis a World of Vanity and Vexation in which you live; the Flatteries and Promises of it are vain and deceitful; prepare therefore to meet Disappointments. Many of its Occurrences are teasing and vexatious.

LESSON IX.

In every ruffling Storm without, possess your Spirit in Patience, and let all be calm and serene within. Clouds and Tempests are only found in the lower Skies; the Heavens above are very bright and clear. Let your Heart and Hope dwell much in these serene Regions; live as a Stranger here on Earth, but as a Citizen of Heaven, if you will maintain a Soul at Ease.

9. Ever carry about with you such a Sense of the Uncertainty of every Thing in this Life, and of Life itself, as to put nothing off till To-morrow, which you can conveniently do To-day.

Dilatory Persons are frequently exposed to Surprize and Hurry, in every Thing that belongs to them: The Time is come, and they are unprepared. Let the Concerns of your Soul, and your Shop, your Trade and Religion, be always in such Order, as far as possible, that Death, at a short Warning, may be no Occasion of a disquieting Tumult in your Spirit, and that you may escape the Anguish of a bitter Repentance in a dying Hour. Farewell.

LESSON X.

Phronimus, a considerable *East India* Merchant, happened upon a Copy of these Advices about the Time when he permitted his Son to commence a Partnership with him in his Trade; he transcribed them with his own Hand, and made a present of them to the Youth, together with the Articles of Partnership. Here, young Man (said he), is a Paper of more Worth than these Articles. Read it over once a Month, till it is wrought in your very Soul and Temper. Walk by these Rules, and I can trust my Estate in your Hands, Copy out these Counsels in your Life, and you will make me and yourself easy and happy.

On the Duty of CHILDREN to PARENTS.

LESSON I.

THE Course and Compass of God's Providence, and his Methods of establishing and evidencing the Measures of reciprocal Duty; are no where more remarkable than in a mutual Obligation between Parents and their Children. The Child comes into the World naked and helpless, and from himself more destitute of the natural Means of Security and Support than almost any of the inferior Creatures.

LESSON II.

In this Exigency the paternal Care and Tenderneſs ſteps in to his Relief, ſupplies all his Neceſſities, and relieves all his Wants; bears with all his untowardly Diſpoſitions, at an Age when he is neither capable of being corrected, or convinced; and not only provides the propereſt Food for him when he is incapable of providing any for himſelf; but likewiſe adminiſters it when he is incapable of feeding himſelf; bears with all Degrees of his Folly and Impertinence, liſtens to all his trifling and idle Inquiries, not only with Patience, but with Pleaſure, till they gradually conduct him to Health, and Strength, and Knowledge.

LESSON III.

But the Child is not long arrived at this Perfection of his Nature before his Parents begin to fall gradually into the same Infirmities through which they but lately conducted and supported their Children, and to need the same Assistance which they lately lent. And first they begin to grow sickly, and then they call for the Aid of that Health which they cultivated and took care of in their Children. The Loss of Chearfulness and Good-humour commonly succeeds the Loss of Health; the old Parents are uneasy, and fret at all about them. And now is the time for Children to return that Tendernefs and Patience to their Parents Peevishness, without Sourness or Reproof, which their Parents had long lent them in all their childish Perverseness, at an Age when they were not capable of being corrected.

LESSON IV.

In the next Place the old Parents grow troublesomely talkative, and (as Youth is too apt to think) impertinent, and dwell eternally upon the Observations and Adventures of their Times, and early Years. Remember, you also had your Time of being talkative, and impertinent, and your Parents bore with you; but with this Difference, you asked them silly and trifling Questions, and they now tell you wise and useful Observations. But they are troublesome because they tell them too often.

LESSON V.

The Answer to this is very obvious; if your Parents bore your Folly, you may well bear their Wisdom: and although perhaps they may talk more than is necessary, to inform you of present Things, yet their Conversation turns mostly upon things past, perhaps past many Years before you came into the World, and consequently such as they must know a thousand Times better than you. Or though they should talk more than is necessary to inform you, they do not talk more than is necessary to inform your Servants, or your Children, who are now come to an Age of asking many Questions; and therefore Providence hath well appointed, that their Grandfather or their Grandmother are now in a Humour to answer them all, and to supply them with a Store of useful Observations, which they want, nay, which they want to hear over and over again; which they want to have inculcated a thousand Times; and which, without this Assistance, would require Course of Years to acquire for themselves.

LESSON VI.

So that the Humour of Talkativeness, which is commonly thought so troublesome in old People, hath its Use, and is most excellently appointed by Almighty God: But say it were not; the Children, in bearing with it, do but barely return their Parents what they long since owed them.

In the next place the Strength of the old Parents fails them and they cannot walk without a Support: but sure, you will not let them want one! How many Years did they bear you in their own Arms? How many more did they lead you where you would be, and save you from falling and from Danger? And will you now suffer those old Limbs to totter and fall to the Earth, which so often supported and saved your's when they were weak, and tender, and unable to support and save themselves? Certainly you will not, you cannot at once be guilty of so much Cruelty and Ingratitude.

LESSON VII.

In the last Place, the Understanding of the old Parents begin to fail, and the Strength of their Minds do not long outlive the Strength of their Bodies, but decays gradually till they become again Children, their Teeth fall, their Tongues falter, and they are once more Infants; are now confined to their Beds as they were at first to their Cradles. This is the last Stage of Life; and here they demand all that Care, and Compassion, and Tenderness at your Hands, when they are just going out of the World, which you called for at their's, when you first came into it.

The PICTURE of a GOOD MAN.

LESSON I.

HE makes the Interest of Mankind in a Manner his own; and has a tender and affectionate Concern for their Welfare. He cannot think himself happy, whatever his Possessions and Enjoyments are, while he sees others miserable. His Wealth and Affluence delight him chiefly, as the Poor and Indigent are the better for it; and the greatest Charm of Prosperity is the Opportunity it affords of relieving his Fellow-Creatures, and of being more extensively useful. He thinks he has discharged but the least Part of his Duty, when he has done strict Justice to all, and therefore the communicating Advice and Comfort, Assistance and Support, according to the various Exigencies of those

with whom he converses, is his constant Endeavour, and most pleasing Entertainment.

LESSON II.

In the strong and elegant Language of Job, *He is Eyes to the Blind, and Feet to the Lame; he delivereth them that cry; and the Fatherless, and him that hath none to help him; the Blessing of him that is ready to perish cometh upon him, and he causeth the Widow's Heart to sing for Joy.* And that he may practice the more large and generous Charity, he retrenches useless Pomp and Extravagance; and, by a regular and prudent Management, constantly provides for the Relief of the Neceffitous; esteeming this a much more sublime and noble Gratification, than the idle Amusements and Gallantries of a vain and luxurious Age.

LESSON III.

He not only takes all Occasions that present themselves of doing Good, but seeks for Opportunities to be useful; it is Part of the stated Employment and Business of his Life. He contrives and studies which Way he may be most serviceable to his Fellow-Creatures, and what that particular Talent is, with which he is entrusted for the Good of Mankind. If it be Power; he protects and encourages Virtue by his Authority and Influence, is the patron of Liberty, and vindicates the Cause of oppressed Innocence.

LESSON IV.

If Riches; he is rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate. If knowledge; he counts it his highest Pleasure to instruct the Ignorant, and administer proper Direction and Comfort in perplexed and difficult Circumstances, and to defend the Cause of Religion, and represent it in a just and amiable Light. And to nothing of this does he want to be solicited, but his generous Heart is always ready and strongly disposed for beneficent Designs and Actions: You cannot lay a greater Obligation upon him, than by proposing Ways in which he may be useful, or enlarge his Sphere of Usefulness; for this is the Point in which all his Views, all his Satisfaction center.

LESSON V.

Add to this, that he is inclined to abate of his Right, when insisting too strictly upon it may have the Appearance of Harshness and Severity; and has such a strong Sense of Benevolence, such an exalted Spirit of Humanity and Compassion, that no Consideration of private Interest; no Difference of Nation or religious Profession, can re-

strain, and which the greatest Injuries cannot bear down, and extinguish. He aims that his Goodness may be as diffusive as possible, and as much like that of the universal Parent, the eternal Fountain of Good, who supports, enlivens, and re-creates the whole Creation; and therefore, as he is generous in all his Designs, he is very fearful of disobliging any either by Word or Action: and endeavours in his whole Conduct to be agreeable as well as useful to all: Being candid in his Censures, practising to his inferiors, the most endearing Condescension, and carefully avoiding Moroseness, and every Thing that has the Appearance of Insolence or Contempt.

LESSON VI.

Finally to conclude the Sketch of this most beautiful and honourable Character, the good Man is unwearied in his Endeavours to promote the Happiness of others; the Ardour of his Benevolence is not cooled, though he meets with ungrateful Returns; the Trouble and Expence of the Service do not discourage him; nay, he is ready to give up all private Considerations for the Sake of the public Welfare, and even to sacrifice Life itself when the Good of the World requires it.

Three Letters from Master Jacky Curious, in London, to his Mamma in the Country, giving a Description of the Tower, Monument, St. Paul's Church, and Westminster Abbey.

LETTER I.

Honored Madam,

AT my Departure, I remember you ordered me to send you an Account of every Thing remarkable in London: I will obey your Commands as well as I can; but pray excuse my defects, and let my Years plead for my inability to entertain my absent Friends.

I am just now come from seeing the Tower, Monument, and St. Paul's Cathedral, (Places which I remember to have heard much talked of in the Country) which scarce any body that comes to London omits seeing. The Tower, which stands by the Thames, is a large strong Building, and contains several streets. It is of a large circumference, and is surrounded by a high Wall and deep Ditch, but very little Water in it, supplied out of the River Thames. Round the outward Walls are Guns planted, which on extraordinary Occasions are fired. At the entrance the first Thing we saw was a Collection of wild Beasts, viz.

Lions, Panthers, Tigers, &c. also Eagles and Vultures: These are of no sort of Use, and kept only for Curiosity and Shew. We next went to the Mint, (which is in the Tower) where we saw the Manner of coining Money, which is past my Art, especially in the Compass of a Letter, to describe. From thence we went to the Jewel Room, and saw the Crown of England, and other Regalia, which are well worth seeing, and gave me a great Deal of Pleasure. The next is the Horse Armoury, a grand Sight indeed; here are fifteen of our English Monarchs on Horseback, all dressed in rich Armour, and attended by their Guards; but I think it not so beautiful as the next Thing we saw, which was the small Armoury: This consists of Bayonets, Muskets, Swords, Halberts, Pikes, and Pistols, sufficient, as they told us, for threescore thousand Men; and are all placed in such beautiful Order, and in such different Figures, representing Half-Moons, Semi-Circles, a Target, the Form of a Battery, the Sun, a Pair of Gates, the Witch of Endor, the Back Bones of a Whale, the Fury Serpent, Jupiter, Hydra, and the Star and Garter, and such like, that I was greatly delighted with it; and they being all kept clean and scowered, made a most brilliant Appearance. Hence we went and saw the Train of Artillery in the grand Store-house, as they call it, which is filled with Cannon and Mortars: Here is also a Diving-Bell, with other Curiosities too tedious to mention; which having examined, we came away and went to the Monument, which was built in Remembrance of the Fire of London. It is a curious lofty Pillar, 200 Feet high, and on the Top a Gallery, to which we went by tedious winding stairs in the Inside; from this Gallery we had a Survey of the whole City: And here having feasted our Eyes with the Tops of Houses, Ships, and a Multitude of Boats on the River Thames, we came down and went to St. Paul's Cathedral, which is a most magnificent Pile, and stands on high Ground near the Centre of the City. This noble Building struck me with Surprise, and is admired by the whole World, as well for its beautiful Architecture, as Height and Magnitude. It has a grand awful Choir, Chapel, a Dome finely painted by that masterly Hand Sir James Thornhill, a Whispering Gallery, and other Curiosities, with which I conclude my first Letter; and am,

M A D A M,

Your ever dutiful Son,

JOHN CURIOUS.

L E T T E R II.

Honored Madam,

I NOW proceed to acquaint you with my next Excursion, in Search of the Curiosities of this famous City, which was to Westminster Abbey. This is really a magnificent ancient Building; but what most surpris'd me was the vast Number of beautiful Monuments and Figures with which the Inside is adorned. Among such as were pointed out to me, as being remarkable, either for their Costliness or Beauty, I remember were those of the Dukes of Newcastle, a magnificent and expensive Piece. Sir Isaac Newton, General Stanhope, and that exquisite Statue of Shakespeare, which, I am told, is inimitable. When I had for some Time enjoyed the Pleasure of gazing at these, I was conducted into that part of the Church where the Royal Monuments were placed. These I thought were exceeding grand: but nothing surpris'd and delighted me so much as King Henry the VIIth's Chapel; which for Beauty and Magnificence, I am told, far surpasses any Thing of that kind in Europe. Here too I saw the Chair in which the Kings of England are crowned, which I believe, is more regarded for its Antiquity, and the honorable Use it is assigned to, than for any great Beauty it has, at least that I could discover.

The next Sight that entertained me, was the Effigies of King William and Queen Mary in Wax, as large as the Life, standing in their Coronation Robes; they are said to be very well done, and to bear a good Resemblance to the Life. Queen Anne, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, &c. all of the same Composition and richly dressed. In short, there are so many Curiosities contained in this venerable Repository, that, to describe one half of them, would as far exceed the Compass of a Letter as of my Abilities to do justice to them: However, I shall just mention some which appear to me most worthy of Notice. But these must be the Subject of a future Letter.

Honored M A D A M,

Yours, &c.

L E T T E R III.

Honored Madam,

A S I have the Pleasure to find that my Letters, however mean in themselves, are agreeable to my dear Mamma, I shall continue my Account of some of those many

Curiosities which I saw in Westminster Abbey.—Among the Monuments of our Ancient Kings is that of Henry V. whose Effigy has lost its Head, which being of Silver, I am told, was stolen in the Civil Wars.

Here are two Coffins covered with Velvet, in which are said to be the Bodies of two Ambassadors, detained here for Debt; but what were their Names, or what Princes they served, I could not learn.

Our Guide next shewed us the Body of King Henry the Vth's Queen, Catharine, in an open Coffin, who is said to have been a very beautiful Princess; but whose shrivelled skin, much resembling discoloured Parchment, may now serve as a powerful Antidote to that Vanity with which frail Beauty is apt to inspire its Possessors.

Among the waxen Effigies, I had almost forgot to mention King Charles II. and his faithful Servant General Monk, whose furious Aspect has something terrible in it.

Not far from these is a Figure of a Lady, one of the Maids of Honor to Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have bled to death by only pricking her Finger with a Needle.

I must now return to those Monuments, which are in the open Part of the Church, and free to every one's Sight; for those I have been last speaking of, are inclosed, and not to be seen without a small Gratuity to the Conductor. Among these then, on the North Side, stands a magnificent Monument, erected to Lady Carteret, for whose Death some Reports assign a Cause something odd, viz. the late French King Lewis the XIVth's saying, That a Lady (whom one of his Nobles compared to Lady Carteret) was handsomer than she.

Near this stands a grand Monument of Lord Courcy, with an Inscription, signifying that one of his Ancestors had obtained the Privilege of wearing his Hat before the King.

Next these follow a Groupe of Statesmen, Warriors, Musicians, &c. among whom is Colonel Bingfield, who lost his Head by a Cannon Ball, as he was remounting the Duke of Marlborough, whose Horse had been shot from under him.

The famous Musicians Purcell, Gibbons, Blow, and Crofts, have here their respective Monuments and Inscriptions; as has also that eminent Painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, with an elegant Epitaph by Mr. Pope. As you enter the West Door of the Church, on the right Hand stands a Mo-

ment with a curious Figure of Secretary Craggs, on whom likewise Mr. Pope has bestowed a beautiful Epitaph. On the South Side is a costly Monument, erected by Queen Anne, to the Memory of that brave Admiral Sir Cloudefley Shovel, who was shipwrecked on the Rocks of Scilly. In the same Aisle, and nearly opposite to this, is a beautiful Monument of white Marble, to the Memory of Thomas Thynne, of Long Leat, in the County of Wilts, Esq. who was shot in his Coach, on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682; in the Front is cut the Figure of him in his Coach, with those of the three Assassins who murdered him. At the End of this Aisle, and on one Side of what is called the Poets Row, lies covered with a handsome Monument, and his Effigy as large as the Life, the very famous Dr. Bushby, Master of Westminster School; whose strict Discipline and Severity are every where so much talked of.

I must now take Notice of the Poets, whose Monuments stand mostly contiguous. Here are the ancient Monuments of Chaucer, and Spencer, with those of Ben Johnson, Drayton, Milton, and Butler; also of the great Dryden, the ingenious Philips, the divine Cowley, the harmonious Prior, and the inimitable Shakspeare, of whose curious Effigy I have spoken before; nor must I omit the gentle Mr. John Gay, to whose Memory his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, has erected a noble Monument, which Mr. Pope has adorned with a very elegant Inscription in Verse. I must here end my Remarks, but cannot take Leave of this venerable Place without observing, that it has many curious painted Windows, a noble Choir, a fine Organ, and a magnificent Altarpiece. I am,

Honored M A D A M, &c.

An ELEGY, written in a Country Church Yard.

THE Curfew tolls the Knell of parting Day,
The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea
The Ploughman homeward plods his wearied Way,
And leaves the World to Darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering Landscape on the Sight,
And all the Air a solemn Stillness holds;
Save where the Beetle wheels his droning Flight,
Or drowsy Tinklings lull the distant Folds:

Save that from yonder Ivy-mantled Tower
 The moping Owl does to the Moon complain
 Of such, as wand'ring near her secret Bower
 Molest her ancient solitary Reign.

Beneath those rugged Elms, that Yew-tree's Shade,
 Where heaves the Turf in many a mouldering Heap,
 Each in his narrow Cell for ever laid,
 The rude Forefathers of the Hamlet sleep.

The breezy Call of incense-breathing Morn,
 The Swallow twittering from the Snow-built Shed,
 The Cock's shrill Clarion, or the echoing Horn,
 No more shall rouse them from their lowly Bed.

For them no more the blazing Hearth shall burn,
 Or busy House-wife ply her Evening Care;
 No Children run to lip their Sire's Return,
 Or climb his Knees the envied Kiss to share.

Oft did their Harvest to their Sickle yield,
 Their Harrow oft the stubborn Glebe had broke;
 How jocund did they drive their Team a-field?
 How bow'd the Woods beneath their sturdy Stroke?

Let not Ambition mock their useful Toil,
 Their homely Joys and Destiny obscure;
 Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful Smile,
 The short and simple Annals of the Poor.

The Boast of Heraldry, the Pomp of Pow'r,
 And all that Beauty, all that Wealth e'er gave,
 Awaits alike th' inevitable Hour;
 The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the Fault,
 If Memory o'er their Tomb no Trophies raise,
 Where through the long-drawn Isle and fretted Vault,
 The pealing Anthem swells the Note of Praise.

Can story'd Urn, or animated Bust,
 Back to its Mansion call the fleeting Breath?
 Can Honor's Voice provoke the silent Dust,
 Or Flattery soothe the dull cold Ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected Spot is laid,
 Some Heart, once pregnant with celestial Fire;
 Hands that the Rod of Empire might have sway'd,
 Or wak'd to Extacy the living Lyre.

But Knowledge to their Eyes her ample Page,
Rich with the spoils of Time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repress'd their noble Rage,
And froze the genial Current of the Soul.

Full many a Gem of purest Ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd Caves of Ocean bear
Full many a Flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And wastes its Sweetness on the desert Air.

Some Village *Hampden*, who with dauntless Breast,
The little Tyrant of his Fields withstood;
Some Mute inglorious *Milton* here may rest,
Some *Cromwell*, guiltless of his Country's Blood.

Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command,
The Threats of Pain and Ruin to despise,
To scatter Plenty o'er a smiling Land,
And read their History in a Nation's Eyes;

Their Lot forbade: nor circumscrib'd alone
Their growing Virtues, but their Crimes confin'd
Forbade to wade through Slaughter to a Throne,
And shut the Gates of Mercy on Mankind.

The struggling Pangs of conscious Truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous Shame;
Or heap the Shrine of Luxury and Pride,
With Incense kindled at the Muse's Flame.

Far from the madding Croud's ignoble Strife,
Their sober Wishes never learn'd to stray;
Along the cool sequester'd Vale of Life,
They kept the noiseless Tenor of their Way,

Yet even these Bones from Insult to protect,
Some frail Memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth Rhymes, and shapeless Sculpture deck'd
Implores the passing Tribute of a Sigh.

Their Name, their Years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,
The Place of Fame and Elegy supply;
And many a holy Text around she strews,
That teach the rustic Moralist to die.

For who to dumb Forgetfulness a Prey,
This pleasing anxious Being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm Precincts of the chearful Day,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind;

On some fond Breast the parting soul relies ;
 Some pious Drops the closing Eye requires ;
 E'en from the Tomb the Voice of Nature cries,
 E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires.

For thee, who mindful of the unhonor'd Dead,
 Dost in these lines their artless Tale relate,
 If Chance, by lonely Contemplation led,
 Some kindred Spirit shall inquire thy Fate.

Haply some hoary-headed Swain may say,
 " Oft have we seen him at the Peep of Dawn,
 Brushing with hasty Steps the Dews away,
 To meet the Sun upon the upland Lawn.

There at the Foot of yonder nodding Beach,
 That wreathes its old fantastic Roots so high,
 His listless Length at Noon-tide would he stretch,
 And pore upon the Brook that babbles by.

Hard by yon Wood, now smiling as in Scorn,
 Mutt'ring his Wayward Fancies, he would rove
 Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
 Or craz'd with care, or cross'd in hopeless Love.

One Morn I miss'd him on the 'custom'd Hill,
 Along the Heath, and near his fav'rite Tree ;
 Another came, nor yet beside the Rill,
 Nor up the Lawn, nor at the Wood was he :.

The next, with Dirges due, in sad Array,
 Slow thro' the Church-way Path we saw him borne ;
 Approach and read, (for thou canst read the Lay)
 Grav'd on the Stone beneath yon aged Thorn.

There, scatter'd oft, the earliest of the Year,
 By Hands unseen are Show'rs of Violets found ;
 The Red-breast loves to build and warble there,
 And little Footsteps lightly print the Ground."

The E P I T A P H.

Here rests his Head upon the Lap of Earth,
 A youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown ;
 Fair Science frown'd not on his humble Birth,
 And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his Bounty, and his Soul sincere,
 Heaven did a Recompence as largely send ;
 He gave to Misery (all he had) a Tear ;
 He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a Friend.

No farther seek his Merits to disclose,
Or draw his Frailties from their dread Abode,
There they alike in trembling Hope repose)
The Bosom of his Father and his God.

The following SPEECHES are selected from SHAKSPEARE, and it is hoped that they will be useful and agreeable to youth, as it will serve to give a Variety to their Tasks, and to bring them acquainted with the higher and more poetical Style of their own Language.

The PROGRESS OF LIFE. From the Play called, As You LIKE IT.

ALL the World's a Stage,
And all the Men and Women merely Players;
Thy have their Exits, and their Entrances;
And one Man in his Time plays many Parts;
His Acts being seven Ages. At first the Infant,
Mewling and puking in his Nurse's Arms:
And then the whining School-Boy, with Satchel
And shining Morning Face, creeping like Snail
Unwillingly to School. And then, the Lover;
Sighing like Furnace, with a woeful Ballad
Made to his Mistress' Eyebrow. Then a Soldier;
Full of strong Oaths, and bearded like the Pard,
Jealous in Honor, sudden and quick in Quarrel,
Seeking the Bubble Reputation,
Ev'n in the Cannon's Mouth. And then the Justice,
In fair round Belly, with good Capon lin'd;
With Eyes severe, and Beard of formal cut,
Full of wise Saws, and modern Instances;
And so he plays his Part. The sixth Age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd Pantaloon,
With Spectacles on Nose, and Pouch on Side;
His youthful Hose well fav'd, a World too wide
For his shrunk Shank; and his big manly Voice,
Turning again towards childish Trebles, pipes,
And whistles in his Sound. Last Scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful History,
Is second Childishness, and mere Oblivion;
Sans Teeth, sans Eyes, sans Taste, sans every Thing.

HAMLET'S Meditation on Death.

TO be or not to-be : That is the Question—
 Whether 'tis nobler in the Mind to suffer
 The Stings and Arrows of outrageous Fortune;
 Or to take Arms against a Siege of Troubles,
 And by opposing end them?—To die—to sleep—
 No more : and by a Sleep, to say, we end
 The Heart-ach, and the thousand natural Shocks
 That Flesh is Heir to ; 'tis a Consummation
 Devoutly to be wish'd. To die—to sleep—
 To sleep ;—perchance to dream ! aye, there's the Rub—
 For in that Sleep of Death what Dreams may come
 When we have shuffled off this mortal Coil,
 Must give us Pause.—There's the Retrospect
 That makes Calamity of so long Life ;
 For who would bear the Whips and Scorn o' th' Time,
 Th' Oppressor's Wrong, the proud Man's Contumely,
 The Pangs of despis'd Love, the Law's Delay,
 The Insolence of Office, and the Spurns
 That patient Merit of th' Unworthy takes,
 When he himself might his Quietude make
 With a bare Bodkin ; Who would Fardles bear,
 To groan and sweat under a weary Life,
 But that the Dread of something after Death,
 (That undiscovered Country, from whose Bourn
 No Traveller returns) puzzles the Will,
 And makes us rather bear those Ills we have,
 Than fly to others that we know not of ?
 Thus Conscience does make Cowards of us all :
 And thus the native Hue of Resolution
 Is sicklied o'er with the pale Cast of Thought
 And Enterprizes of great Pith and Moment ;
 With this Regard their Current turn away,
 And lose the Name of Action.

*A Speech of King HENRY IV upon his receiving News in the
 Night of the Rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland.*

HOW many Thousands of my poorest Subjects
 Are at this Hour asleep ! O gentle sleep !
 Nature's soft Nurse, how have I frightened thee,
 That thou no more weigh my Eyelids down.

And sleep my Senses in Forgetfulness?
 Why rather, Sleep, lye'st thou in smoaky Huts,
 Upon uneasy Pallets, stretching thee
 And husht with buzzing Night-flies to thy Slumber,
 Than in the perfum'd Chambers of the Great,
 And lull'd with Sounds of sweetest Melody.
 O thou dull God! Why lye'st thou with the Vile,
 In loathsome Beds, and leav'st the Kingly Couch,
 Beneath rich Canopies of costly State,
 A Watch-case to a common Larum-bell?
 Wilt thou upon the high and giddy Mast,
 Seal up the Ship-boy's Eyes, and rock his Brains
 In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge,
 And in the Visitation of the Winds,
 Who take the Russian Billows by the Top,
 Curling their monstrous Heads, and hanging them
 With deafening Clamours in the slippery Shrouds,
 That, with the Hurly, Death itself awakes?—
 Canst thou, O partial Sleep! give thy Repose
 To the wet Sea-boy, in an Hour so rude;
 And, in the calmest, and the stillest Night,
 With all Appliances and Means to boot,
 Deny it to a King? Then, happy lowly Clown!
 Uneasy lies the Head that wears a Crown.

A Plain and Compendious GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH TONGUE.

Q. WHAT is GRAMMAR?

A. Grammar is the Art of Speaking and Writing any Language right and properly, and it has Four Parts; and these are called Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Profody.

Q. What is Orthography?

A. Orthography teaches how to spell or write every Word with proper Letters; as *Nation*, not *Nashun*; *Tomb*, not *Toom*, &c.

Q. How many Letters are there in the Alphabet?

A. Twenty-six; five of which, viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, are called Vowels, and the rest Consonants.

Q. What is a Diphthong?

A. Two Vowels joined together in one Syllable.

Q. What is a Triphthong?

A. Three vowels joined in one Syllable.

Q. What is a Syllable?

A. That sound which is formed by pronouncing any part of a word, as *Gram-mar*, *Writ-ing*, &c.

Q. What is the best Rule for Dividing Words in Spelling?

A. To Divide them as they are naturally Divided in right Pronunciation.

Q. What is Etymology?

A. Etymology teaches the Explanation or kinds of Words, their Derivation, Change, Analogy, or Likeness to one another in any Language.

Q. What is Syntax?

A. Syntax teaches us the right placing or joining of Words together in Sentences.

Q. What is Prosody;

A. Prosody teaches the Accent and Quantities of Syllables, Pronunciation, and the Art of making Verses.

Q. How many Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, are there in the English Language?

A. Ten : viz. Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Q. What is an Article?

A. An Article is a Part of Speech put before Nouns to fix their vague Signification; as, *a Man*, *the Man*, *an House*, *the House*. There are three Articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun, or Substantive, is the name of any Person, Place, or Thing, as *Thomas*, *London*, *Honor*, *Goodness*.

Q. How many Nouns are there?

A. Two; the Singular, which speaks of one, as *a Stick*, *a Boy*; and the Plural, which speaks of more than one, as *Sticks*, *Boys*.

1. The Plural is usually formed by adding *s* to the Singular; as *Noun*, *Nouns*, *Verb*, *Verbs*.

2. When the Singular ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *sh*, the Plural is formed by adding the Syllable *es*; as *Miss*, *Misses*, *Box*, *Boxes*, *Peach*, *Peaches*.

3. When the Singular ends in *f*, or *fe*, the Plural is formed by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*; as *Life*, *Lives*, *Half*, *Halves*, &c. except *Dwarf*, *Grief*, *Hoof*, *Muff*, &c. which take *s* to make the Plural. If the Singular ends in *y*, the Plural is formed by changing *y* into *ies*; as *Lady*, *Ladies*, *Gallery*, *Galleries*, &c.

4. Sometimes the Plural is formed by adding the Syllable *en*; as *Ox*, *Oxen*; sometimes by changing the Vowel, as *Man*, *Men*; and sometimes by changing the Vowels and Consonants, as *Penny*, *Pence*, *Mouse*, *Mice*.

5. Some Nouns have no Plural, as *Wheat*, &c. others no Singular, as *Ashes*, &c. and some are the same in both Numbers, as *Sheep*, &c.

Q. How many Genders are there?

A. Two; the Masculine and the Feminine. The Masculine denotes the He-kind, as, *a Man*, *a Prince*, &c. the Feminine denotes the She-kind, as, *a Woman*, *a Princess*, &c.

1. Nouns, signifying Things without Life, are of no Gender; as *a Pen*, *a Table*, &c. According to the Custom of the English Tongue, the Sun is of the Masculine, the Moon, the Church, Ships, and frequently Countries (especially when the Style is any thing elevated) such as *France*, *Spain*, &c. are of the Feminine Gender.

Note. As Gender signifies Sex; so consequently there must be Genders in all Languages; therefore the Pronouns *He* and *She* have an evident Reference to the Masculine and Feminine Genders, and *It*, to the Neuter Gender or Words of no Gender.

Q. How many Cases have Nouns?

A. Two; the Nominative, and the Genitive. The Genitive is formed by adding *s*, or, when Pronunciation requires *es*, to the Nominative, as *Men*, *Men's*, *Ox*, *Oxes*.

Note. It is supposed this Case had its Origin from a Contraction, as *John's Book*, for *John his Book*. And though this Contraction can be admitted only in the Singular Number, and the Masculine Gender, yet it being found a concise and smooth Expression, the best Authors use it in the other Number and Gender; and therefore several late Authors have, and it is presumed, very properly called it a Genitive Case.

Q. What is an Adjective?

A. An Adjective is a Word that signifies the Quality of any Person, Place, or Thing, as *a good Man*, *a great City*, *a fine House*.

1. Most Adjectives have two Degrees of Comparison, the Comparative and the Superlative; as from *long*, are formed the Comparative *longer*, and Superlative *longest*.

Note. *Long* is the positive State of the Adjective, and therefore, as many Authors observe, cannot be properly called a Step or Degree.

2. The Comparative is formed for the most Part by adding *er* to the Positive, as *long, longer, short, shorter*: The Superlative by adding *est*, as *long, longest, &c.*

3. These Degrees of Comparison are frequently formed by the Adverbs *very, infinitely, more, most, less, least*; as *more short, very, most or infinitely short, less common, least common, &c.*

4. There are a few Adjectives peculiar in their Comparison; as *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst.*

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A Pronoun is a Word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the two frequent Repetition of the Word; as *the Man is merry, he laughs, he sings.*

The following Pronouns have two Cases; the Nominative and the Accusative, in both Numbers.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Accus.	Nom.	Accus.
I	Me	We	Us
Thou	Thee	Ye	You
He	Him	They	Them
She	Her		

Nominative *who*, and *whosoever*; Accusative, *Whom*, and *whomsoever*, are the same in both Numbers. *That*, makes *those* in the Plural, *this*, makes *these*.

The other Pronouns have no Variation; and, that the Learner may know them, they are *Oneself, Myself, Yourself, Thyself, Himself, It, Its, Whose, What, Which, My, Mine, Our, Ours, Thy, Thine, Your, Yours, His, Hers, Their, Theirs.*

Of a VERB.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A Verb is a Word that signifies the acting or being of a Person, Place, or Thing; as, *the Man calls, the City stands, the Tree falls, I am.*

Verbs that signify the Doing, are active; as, *I call, he writes,*

There is but one Verb in the English Tongue that signifies merely Being, and that in the Verb *am*; which alone may be properly called Neuter.

The Noun, or Pronoun, that stands before the active Verbs in the above Examples, may be called the Agent; and that which stands before the Neuter, the Subject of the Verb.

Properly speaking, there is no Passive Verb in the English Language ; for though *I am loved* is commonly called a Passive Verb, it is but a Participle, or Adjective derived of the Verb *love*.

Q. How many Moods, or Ways of declining Verbs, are there ?

A. Four : the Indicative, Imperative, Potential, and Infinitive.

The Indicative expresses the Action, or Being, directly and absolutely ; as, *I am, he loves*.

The Imperative commands, or forbids ; as, *come, go, fear him, love him*.

The Potential expresses the Action, or Being, as possible, or impossible, fit or unfit ; as, *I may love, I may not love*.

The Infinitive expresses the Action or Being indeterminedly ; as, *to be, to love*.

Q. How many Tenses, or Times, are there ?

A. Five ; the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future.

The Present expresses the Time that now is ; as, *I love*.

The Imperfect denotes the Time not fully completed ; as, *I loved, or, was loving*.

The Perfect denotes the Time fully past : as, *I have loved*.

The Pluperfect denotes the Time more than past ; as, *I had loved*.

The Future denotes the Time to come ; as, *I will or shall love*.

Q. How are these Moods and Tenses formed ?

A. They are partly formed by the Verb itself ; and partly by the Assistance of the Auxiliary Signs.

There are two Moods formed from the Verb itself ; the Indicative, as, *I love* ; and the Imperative, as, *love thou*. And likewise two Tenses : the Present, as, *I love* ; and the Past, as *I loved*.

Q. What are the Auxiliary Signs ?

A. The Auxiliary Signs are, *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, would, could, should*.

To, is a Sign of the Infinite Mood ; as, *to be, to love*.

May, can, must, might, would, could, should, are Signs of the Potential Mood.

Do, with its Inflections, *dost, doth, or does*, are Signs of the Present Tense.

Did, with its Inflection, *didst*, are Signs of the Imperfect Tense.

Have, with its Inflections, *hast*, *hath*, or *has*, are Signs of the Perfect Tense.

Had, with its Inflection *hadst*, are signs of the Pluperfect Tense.

Shall and *will*, with their Inflections *shalt*, and *wilt*, are Signs of the Future Tense.

Note. *Do* and *have*, when they are not joined to Verbs to distinguish the Circumstance of Time, are absolutely Verbs; as, *I do it*, *I have it*.

Q. How many Persons are there in each Number, in Verbs?

A. Three; as, Sing. *I love*, *thou lovest*, *he loveth*. Plural, *We love*, *ye love*, *they love*.

The second Person Singular is formed out of the first by adding *st*, or *est*; the third by adding *th*, or *eth*, or only *s*.

Q. How many Terminations has the Verb itself respecting Time?

A. Two; as *love*, and *loved*, which last may be called the Inflection of the Preter, or Past Tense. And when this Inflection of the Preter Tense is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the first Person Present Tense, the Verb is regular, and is declined after the following Examples.

Note. The Auxiliary Signs for the most-Part seem to have the Nature of Adverbs.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. *I love* or *do love*, *thou lovest* or *doth love*, *he loveth* or *loves*. Plur. *We love* or *do love*, *ye love* or *do love*, *they love* or *do love*.

Imperfect Tense. Sing. *I loved* or *did love*, *thou lovedst* or *didst love*, *he loved* or *did love*. Plur. *We loved* or *did love*, *ye loved* or *did love*, *they loved* or *did love*.

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I have loved*, *thou hast loved*, *he hath loved*. Plur. *We have loved*, *ye have loved*, *they have loved*.

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I had loved*, *thou hadst loved*, *he had loved*. Plur. *We had loved*, *ye had loved*, *they had loved*.

Future Tense. Sing. *I shall* or *will love*, *thou shalt* or *wilt love*, *he shall* or *will love*. Plur. *We shall* or *will love*, *ye shall* or *will love*, *they shall* or *will love*.

Note. Some Verbs in this Mood will admit of a second Future, especially such as signify the completing of any Thing; as *I shall* or *will have finished it To-morrow*.

Imperative Mood. Sing. *Do thou love, or love thou.* Plur. *Do ye love, or love ye.*

Let, commonly called a Sign of the Imperative Mood, is properly a Verb in that Mood; as in the Example, *let him love*; the Meaning is, *permit, or suffer him to love*. Let therefore seems to be a Verb of the Imperative, and *love*, of the Infinitive Mood: the Sign *to* being understood, though not expressed.

Potential Mood. Sing. *I must, may, can, would, could, or should love*; *thou must, may'st, can'st, wouldst, couldst or shouldst*; *he must, may, can, would, could, or should love*. Plur. *We must, may, can, would, could, or should love*; *ye, &c.*

Note. This Mood seems to have no imperfect Tense.

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I must, might, would, could, or should have loved*; *thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst have loved*; *he must, might, would, could, or should have loved*. Plur. *We must, might, would, could, or should have loved*; *ye, &c.*

The Pluperfect Tense, in this Mood, is best expressed by the Perfect, as, *I might have loved her before the Time you mention*.

The Future Tense, of most Verbs in this Mood, is best expressed by the Present, as, *I may love To-morrow*.

Infinitive Mood. Present Tense, *to love*; Perfect, *to have loved*; Future, *about to love*.

The Declension of the Neuter Verb.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. *I am, thou art, he is.* Plur. *We are, ye are, they are.*
Imperfect Tense. Sing. *I was, thou wast, he was.* Plur. *We were, ye were, they were.*

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I have been, thou hast been, he hath or has been.* Plur. *We have been, ye have been, they have been.*

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I had been, thou hadst been, he had been.* Plur. *We had been, ye had been, they had been.*

Future Tense. Sing. *I shall or will be, thou shalt or wilt be, he shall or will be.* Plur. *We shall or will be, ye shall or will be, &c.*

Second Future. Sing. *I shall or will have been, &c.*

Imperative Mood. Sing. *Do thou be, or, be thou.* Plur. *Do ye be, or be ye.*

Potential Mood. Present Tense. Sing. *I must, may, can, would, could, or should be*; *thou must, may'st, can'st, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst be*; *he must, may, can, would, could, or should be*. Plur. *We must, may, can, would, could, or should be*; *ye, &c.*

Perfect and Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I must, might, would, could, or should have been; thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst have been; he must, might, would, could, or should have been.* Plur. *We must, might, would, could or should have been; ye, &c.*

The Future Tense, in this Mood, is best expressed by the Present; as, *I may be To-morrow.*

Infinitive Mood. Present, *to be.* Perfect, *to have been.* Future, *about to be.*

When the Termination of the Preter Tense is not formed by adding *d* or *ed*, to the First Person of the Present Tense Singular, the Verb may be called Irregular; but that Irregularity being discovered, and observed in the Preter Tense, the Verb is declined, in all other Respects as the regular Verb.

The most common Irregularity is when the *d*, or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is changed into *t*, and this is, for the most Part, the Case when the Verb itself ends in *f*, *p*, and *x*; as *puft*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*: for *pufted*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*, &c.

The same Irregularity, or Contraction, frequently occurs in Verbs of other Terminations. For some different Irregularities we refer to the following Head of Participles.

OF a PARTICIPLE.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb, and signifies Being, Doing, or Suffering, as a Verb does.

There are two Participles, the Active and the Passive.

Q. How is the Active distinguished from the Passive Participle?

A. The Active, which always ends in *ing*; and the Passive, which, for the most Part ends in *ed*; as from the Verb *love*, are derived the Participles *loving* and *loved*.

The Passive Participle is for the most Part the same with the Preter, or Past Tense of the Verb.

Regular Verbs and Participles.

Present Tense. *To love, laugh, provoke, &c.*

Preter Tense. *Loved, laughed, provoked, &c.*

Passive Participle. *Loved, laughed, provoked, &c.*

Active Participle. *Leving, laughing, provoking, &c.*

Q. How are the Participles formed in Irregular Verbs?

A. Present Tense.	Præter Tense.	Passive Participle	Present Tense.	Præter Tense.	Passive Participle.
Arise	arose	arisen	Know	knew	known
Bear	bore	borne	Lay	laid	lain
Bite	bit	bitten	Ride	rid	rode or ridden
Blow	blew	blown	Speak	spoke	spoken
Cleave	clove	cloven	Teach	taught	taught
Draw	drew	drawn	Tread	trod	trodden
Drink	drank	drunk	Wring	wrang	wrong
Fly	flew	flown	Write	writ	wrote or written
Grow	grew	grown			
Hang	hung	hang'd			

There are a few Verbs, ending in *t*, that are the same in the Present, Præter Tense, and Passive Participle; as, *cut, cast, pass, &c.*

Here it may be observed, that there are two Ways of expressing the Present, the Imperfect, and Future Tenses of most Verbs; one by the Verb itself, and the other by the Help of the Active Participle; as, *I write, or am writing; thou writest, or art writing, &c. I will write, or will be writing.*

There are two ways of expressing the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, in most Irregular Verbs, one by the Verb itself, as before directed, and the other by the Passive Participle; which Participle, in this Case, becomes a proper and real Verb, as *I have wrote, or have written, &c. I had wrote, or had written.*

Of an ADVERB.

Q. What is an Adverb?

A. An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, a Participle, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express the Quality or Circumstance of it: as, *He reads well, a truly good Man, a very loving Friend, he writes very correctly.*

Some Adverbs admit of Comparison; as, *often, oftener, ofteneft; soon, sooner, sooneft*; and many of them are compared by the other Adverbs, *much, more, most, &c.*

Adverbs have Relation to Time, as, *now, lately, &c.* to Place, as, *here, there, &c.* to Number, as *once, twice, &c.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Q. What do you call a *Conjunction*?

A. A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that joins Words or Sentences together; as, *albeit, although, and, also, because, but, either, else, however, if, namely, neither, nor, not, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, yet, &c.* as for Example, I have Fish *and* Flesh for dinner; or, I have *not only* Fish *and* Flesh, *but also* Pies *and* Tarts, *and likewise* Cakes *and* Ale; *but* I have neither Claret *nor* Burgundy, *but* good Port *and* Lisbon, &c.

Note. The above Words are always *Conjunctions*. But these six following are sometimes *Adverbs*; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* Note, *except, and save,* are sometimes *Verbs*; *for,* sometimes a *Preposition*; and *that,* sometimes a *Pronoun*.

Of a PREPOSITION.

Q. What is a *Preposition*?

A. A *Preposition* is a Word set before Nouns to express the Relation of Persons, Places, or Things to each other; as, He came *to,* and stood *before* the City.

The following are the principal *Prepositions*, viz. *about, above, after, against, among or amongst, after, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, than, towards, under, with, within, without, &c.*

Note. The *Preposition unto,* and the *Adverb until,* are not much used by late Authors.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Q. What do you mean by the Word *Interjection*?

A. An *Interjection* is a Word that expresses any sudden Motion of the Mind, transported with the Sensation of Pleasure, or Pain; as, *O! oh! ah! alas! heigh! hey-day! fie! hark! lack! lack-a-day! strange! O brave! sirrah! pish! tush! wo! &c.* *wo,* or *woe,* is used like a *Substantive*, as, *wo is me!*

Q. What are the different Names of the *Interjections*?

A. 1. Those used to express Grief or Surprise, are these; *Oh! ah! alas! hark! dear me! Oh dear! behold! &c.*

2. Those expressing Action in a soft Manner; such as Command, Intreaty, or Commendation, are called social *Interjections*, such as, *O brave! strange! good-sir! pish! tush! lack-a-day! heigh! hey-day! ho! soho! here! come-hither! &c.* and sometimes they express Mirth or Persuasion, as, *ha! hush! silence! prithee! &c.*

An Explanation of the Marks and Stops in Reading.

(,) A Comma is a Pause, or Resting in Speech, while you may tell one; as in the first Stop of the following Examples. *Get Wisdom, get Understanding; forget it not: Neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.*

(;) A Semicolon is a Note of Breathing, or a Pause, while you may tell two; and is used when there is much of the Sentence or Paragraph behind; as in the second Pause of the above Example.

(:) A Colon is a pause while you may tell three, and is used when the Sense is perfect, but not ended, as in the third Stop of the above Example.

(.) A Period, or full Stop, denotes the longest Pause, or while you may tell four; and is placed after a Sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the last Stop of the above Example.

(?) An Interrogation is used when a Question is ask'd, as, 'How long ye Simples ones, will ye love Simplicity? and the Scorners delight in their Scorning, and Fools hate Knowledge?'

(!) A Note of Admiration is used when any Thing is expressed with Wonder; and in good Pronunciation they require a Pause somewhat longer than the Period; as, "O Lord, how glorious are thy Works!"

() A Parenthesis is used to include Words in a Sentence, which may be left out without spoiling the Sense; as, "The Lord is not slack concerning his Promise (*as some Men count Slackness*), but is long-suffering towards us, not willing that any should perish. 2 Pet. iii. 9."

(^) A Caret is used to denote where a Letter or Word is left out; as, Evil Communications corrupt ^{good} Manners.

(-) The Hyphen is used to separate Syllables, and the Members of Compound Words; as, *Watch-man, Coach-man.*

(') The Apostrophe, at the Head of a Letter, denotes the Omission of one or more subsequent Letters as, *lov'd, fear'd,* for *loved, feared,* &c.

(') The Accent or Mark for Pronunciation, placed over a Vowel in a Word; it is also used to shew that the Strefs of the Voice in pronouncing the Word is upon that Syllable.

(") Quotation, or a double Comma turned, is put at the Beginning of such Lines as are recited out of other Authors.

(H) Parallels are often used in the Margins of Holy Writ, when a Sentence or Word may be otherwise termed.

(*†) An Asterism, and Obelisk or Dagger, are used to direct or refer to some Note or Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

(H) An Index or Hand, signifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it stands.

(§) A Section or Division is used in subdividing of a Chapter into lesser Parts.

(¶) A Paragraph, is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject or Matter.

When Capital Letters are used:

The first Letter of every Sentence should be a Capital; as also the first Letter in every Line of Poetry, and of the Proper Names of Persons, Places, Arts, and Trades; and the Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*. It is likewise usual, when we mention our Superiors, and especially the Deity, to signify the Reverence we owe them, by prefixing a Capital to those Titles or Epithets which peculiarly belong to them. Some Authors begin every Noun Substantive with a Capital; but as the Custom is not general, we must leave every one to follow it or not, as his Inclination shall direct him.

A Table of Abbreviations, &c.

Mr. Master	M. D. Doctor of	Bart. Baronet
Mrs. Mistress	Physic	Capt. Captain
Ld. Lord	L.L. D. Doctor of	Lieut. Lieutenant
Bp. Bishop	Laws	Col. Colonel
Abp. Archbishop	M. A. Master of	Lp. Lordship
Knt. Knight	Arts	Rt. Hon. Right Ho-
Esq. Esquire	B. D. Bachelor of	nourable
Gent. Gentleman	Divinity	F. R. S. Fellow of
D. S. S. T. P. Pro-	B. A. Bachelor of	the Royal Society
fessor of Divinity	Arts	G. R. George Rex
	St. Saint	
A. D. or An. Dom.	i. e. that is	Per Cent. by the
in the Year of our	MS. Manuscript	Hundred
Lord	MSS. Manuscripts	P. C. Privy Coun-
A. M. Forenoon	N. B. Note well	sellor
B. V. the Blessed	N. S. New Stile	P. M. Afternoon
Virgin	O. S. Old Stile	P. S. Postscript
J. H. S. Jesus the	P. Ann. Yearly	Ult. the last
Saviour of Men		Viz. that is to say

Of FIGURES or NUMBERS.

O NE	1	I.	Thirty-five	35	XXXV.
Two	2	II.	Forty	40	XL.
Three	3	III.	Forty-five	45	XLV.
Four	4	IV.	Fifty	50	L.
Five	5	V.	Fifty-five	55	LV.
Six	6	VI.	Sixty	60	LX.
Seven	7	VII.	Sixty-five	65	LXV.
Eight	8	VIII.	Seventy	70	LXX.
Nine	9	IX.	Seventy-five	75	LXXV.
Ten	10	X.	Eighty	80	LXXX.
Eleven	11	XI.	Eighty-five	85	LXXXV.
Twelve	12	XII.	Ninety	90	XC.
Thirteen	13	XIII.	One Hundred	100	C.
Fourteen	14	XIV.	Two Hundred	200	CC.
Fifteen	15	XV.	Three Hundred	300	CCC.
Sixteen	16	XVI.	Four Hundred	400	CCCC.
Seventeen	17	XVII.	Five Hundred	500	D.
Eighteen	18	XVIII.	Six Hundred	600	DC.
Nineteen	19	XIX.	Seven Hundred	700	DCC.
Twenty	20	XX.	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC.
Twenty-five	25	XXV.	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC.
Thirty	30	XXX.	One Thousand	1000	M.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

[illegible]

P E N C E T A B L E .

d.		s.	d.	d.		s.
20	are	1	8	24	are	2
30	_____	2	6	36	_____	3
40	_____	3	4	48	_____	4
50	_____	4	2	60	_____	5
60	_____	5	0	72	_____	6
70	_____	5	10	84	_____	7
80	_____	6	8	96	_____	8
90	_____	7	6	108	_____	9
100	_____	8	4	120	_____	10
110	_____	9	2	132	_____	11
120	_____	10	0	144	_____	12

Tables of Weights, Measures, &c.

Troy Weight.

- 24 Grains 1 Penny Weight
- 20 Penny Weights 1 Ounce
- 12 Ounces 1 Pound

Apothecaries Weight.

- 2 Grains 1 Scruple
- 3 Scruples 1 Dram
- 8 Drams 1 Ounce
- 12 Ounces 1 Pound

Avoirdupoise Weight.

- 16 Drams 1 Ounce
- 16 Ounces 1 Pound
- 28 Pounds 1 Quarter
- 4 Quarters 1 Hundred
- 20 Hundred 1 Ton

Cloth Measure.

- 2½ Inch 1 Nail
- 4 Nails 1 Quarter
- 3 Quarters 1 Ell Flemish
- 4 Quarters 1 Yard
- 5 Quarters 1 Ell English
- 6 Quarters 1 Ell French

Long Measure.

- 3 Barley Corns 1 Inch
- 12 Inches 1 Foot
- 3 Feet 1 Yard
- 5½ Yards 1 Pole
- 40 Poles 1 Furlong
- 8 Furlongs 1 Mile
- 3 Miles 1 League

Land Measure.

- 5½ Yards 1 Perch
- 40 Perches 1 Rood
- 4 Roods 1 Acre
- 30 Acres 1 Yard
- 100 Acres 1 Hide

Wine Measure.

- 2 Pints 1 Quart
- 4 Quarts 1 Gallon
- 10 Gallons 1 Anchor
- 18 Gallons 1 Runlet
- 42 Gallons 1 Tierce
- 63 Gallons 1 Hoghead
- 126 Gallons 1 Pipe
- 252 Gallons 1 Tun

Hay.

36 Pounds 1 Truss of Hay
36 Pounds 1 ditto of old Hay
60 Pounds 1 ditto New
36 Trusses 1 Load

Winchester Measure.

2 Pints 1 Quart
4 Quarts 1 Gallon
8 Gallons 1 Firkin of Ale
9 Gallons 1 ditto of Beer
2 Firkins 1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins 1 Barrel
1½ Barrel 1 hoghead
2 Hogheads 1 Butt
2 Butts 1 Tun

Dry Measure.

2 Pints 1 Quart
4 Quarts 1 Gallon
2 Gallons 1 Peck
4 Pecks 1 Bushel
4 Bushels 1 Comb
2 Combs 1 Quarter
5 Quarters 1 Wey
2 Weys 1 Last

Time.

60 Seconds 1 Minute
60 Minutes 1 Hour

24 Hours 1 Day

7 Days 1 Week

4 Weeks 1 Month

365 Days 6 Hours 1 Year

Square Measure.

144 Inches 1 Foot

9 Feet 1 Yard

272½ Feet 1 Rod

100 Ditto 1 Square

Cubic Measure.

1728 Inches 1 Foot

27 Feet 1 Yard

40 Ditto round Timber, or

50 Ditto hewn 1 Load

Wool-Weight.

7lbs. 1 Clove

2 Cloves 1 Stone

2 Stone 1 Tod

62 Tods 1 Wey

2 Weys 1 Sack

12 Sacks 1 Last

Coals.

3 Bushels 1 Sack

12 Sacks 1 Chaldron

Days in each Month, and how abridged.

Jan. January	31	Ma. May	31	Sept. September	30
Feb. February	28	Jun. June	30	Oct. October	31
Mar. March	31	Jul. July	31	Nov. November	30
Apr. April	30	Aug. August	31	Dec. December	31

G E O G R A P H Y.

The Earth is divided into four Quarters,

EUROPE,	AFRICA,
ASIA,	AMERICA.

L E S S O N I.

EUROPE is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean; on the East by Asia, and the Rivers Dan, Walga and Oby; on the South by the Mediterranean, and on the West by the great Atlantic Ocean, being about 3000 miles in length, and 2500 in breadth; it is the least Quarter, but of the most renown for the temperature of the air, the fruitfulness of the soil, study of the arts and sciences, but above all for the Establishment of the Christian Religion.

It contains the following Kingdoms and States.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>
England,	London.	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Scotland,	Edinburgh.	Switzerland,	Bern.
Ireland,	Dublin.	Hungary,	Buda.
Norway,	Bergen.	Danubian,	} Constantinople
Denmark,	Copenhagen.	Provinus,	
Sweden,	Stockholm.	Little Tartary	Coffa.
Russia,	Peterburgh.	Greece,	Athens.
Poland,	Warsaw.	} Piedmont.	
Prussia,	Berlin.		Montferat.
Germany,	Vienna.		Milan.
Holland,	Amsterdam.		Parma.
Flanders,	Brussels.	} Venice, &c.	
France,	Paris.		Rome.
Spain,	Madrid.		Naples.
		Naples,	

L E S S O N II.

ASIA lies East of Europe, is about 4800 miles long, and 4300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, by the Pacific on the East, by the Red Sea on the West, and the Indian Sea on the South; this, though the second, is yet the principal Quarter of the Globe, for here our first Parents were Created, and placed in the Garden of Eden; here once stood the famous Tower of Babel; in this Country our Saviour was born, and compleated our Redemption; this was in short the Theatre of almost every Action recorded in the Sacred Scriptures. 'Tis divided into many principal Regions, whose Names and chief Cities are as under :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>
Russia,	Tabolshee.	Holy Land,	Jerusalem.
Chinese,	Chinia.	Natolia,	Burfa or Smyrna.
Mogulean,	Tebet.	Diarbeck,	} Bagdad,
Independent,	Samercand.	Misapotamia,	
Chinea,	{ Pekin.	Tercomonia,	Erzerum.
	{ Nankin.	Georgia,	Festis.
	Canton.	Befnager or	} Madras.
Moguls,	Delly.	Carete,	
India,	Seam or Pegu.	Bengal,	Patna..
Perfia,	Ispaham.		
Arabia,	Mecca.		
Syria,	Aleppo.		

LESSON III:

AFRICA is the third Quarter, situate to the South of Europe, and surrounded on all sides by the Sea, except a narrow Neck of Land, about 60 miles over, (called the Isthmus of Suez) which joins it to Asia, at the top of the Red Sea. This Country is about 4300 miles long, 4200 broad, and lies chiefly in the Torrid Zone, the Equator running through the middle of it. Here once dwelt the Queen of Sheba, who on paying a visit to the Magnificent King Solomon, stood amazed at the Wisdom and Glories of his Court. Here we find a Race of People quite Black, supposed to be the descendants of Cain, who, for his cruelty to his Brother, had this mark set upon him.

This Quarter is divided as under :

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Cities.</i>
Abyssynia	{ Ambamarjam	Guiny,	Cape Coast.
or Ethiopia,		Soango,	Soango.
Adel,	Zula.	Mandinga,	James Fort.
Algiers,	Algiers..	Morocco,	Fez.
Angola,	Laado..	Negroland,	Tambute.
Barca,	Docra.	Nubia,	Nubia.
Benguela,	Benguela.	Safula,	Safula.
Benin,	Benin.	Tripoli,	Tripoli.
Bidfara,	Bidfara.	Tunis,	Tunis.
Biledulgerad,	Dara.	Zanguebar,	Melinda.
Conge,	St. Salvadore.	Cassaria or	} Natal,
Egypt,	Cairo.	Hottentot	
		Country,	Cope,
			Town.

L E S S O N IV.

AMERICA is the last Quarter of the World, it lies about 2300 Miles West of England, and is of vast extent, bounded on the North by unknown Parts, by the Atlantic Ocean on the East, by the great South Sea on the South and West. 'Tis eight or nine thousand Miles in length, and about three thousand in breadth: It was discovered first by Americus Vespatus with a Spanish fleet, about 1497, and from him takes its Name. It is often called the West Indies in contradistinction to the farther Parts of Asia, styled the East Indies, discovered by a Portugueze a little before, both of which Countries were unknown to the Europeans till that time. Nature seems to have divided it into two Parts, North and South, by a narrow Neck of Land, called the Isthmus of Darien, or Panama, which in some places is not more than thirty miles over.

Principal Places in North America are,

California,	St. Juan.	Maryland,	Annapolis.
Canada,	Quebeck.	New Britain,	Fort Rupert.
Carolina,	Charles Town.	New England,	Boston.
Florida,	St. Augustine.	New Mexico,	Sala Fe.
Georgia,	Savannah.	New Wales,	Portnelson,
Jerseys,	New York.	Novascotia,	Halifax.
Louisiana,	Fort Lewis.	Old Mexico,	Mexico.
		Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,
		Virginia,	James Town.

Principal Places in South America are,

Amazenia,	Riv. Amazon.	Paraguay,	Assumption.
Brazil,	St. Salvador.	Patagonia,	Cape Virg. Mary
Chili,	St. Jago.	Peru,	Lima.
Guiana,	Surinam.	Terra Firma,	Paham.
La Plate,	Buenos Ayres		

*A short ACCOUNT of the KINGS of ENGLAND,
from WILLIAM the CONQUEROR to the Reign of
GEORGE II. inclusively.*

NORMAN KINGS.

WILLIAM the Conqueror was the Son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, by one of his Mistresses, named Harlotte, a skinner's daughter, of Falaize, which gave occasion to his being named the bastard, though this name he afterwards changed to that of Conqueror from his conquering England. He was born in 1026, and succeeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 1035, being at that time only nine years old, and, after his victory at Hastings in Suffex, was crowned King of England, on the 14th day of October, in the year 1066.

He was tall, and so large that his corpulency grew very troublesome to him in his latter years; his strength was so great that historians say no person but himself could bend his bow. He was laborious, inured to all the hardships of war, and patient in all seasons of hunger and thirst, except when once raised to anger, it was almost impossible to appease him; he had a great soul, and elevated mind, and so prodigious was his genius that nothing escaped his examination, in particular he delighted in war, understood it well, and was successful in it.

He died of a fever, at Roan in Normandy, on the 9th day of September, 1087, in the 61st year of his age, and was buried at Caen in Normandy, in St. Stephen's Abbey, which he had endowed with rich revenues.

WILLIAM the II^d. Surnamed Rufus.

William the II^d. succeeded his father, and was the legitimate son of Maud, daughter to Baldwin, the 1st Earl of Flanders.

He was born in the year 1056, was crowned King of England by Lanfrank, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 17th day of September, 1087, and being wounded accidentally as he was hunting in New Forest, by one of his domestics, named Walter Tyrrel, a French Knight, he died of the wound on the 2d of August, 1100, and in the 13th year of his reign, aged 44 years.

The only good quality remarkable in this King was his signal courage, which rose almost to fierceness; however, he carried his vices and tyranny to such a height, that the wound he received was considered not as the effect of mere chance, but as sent by the hand of God, in order to rid the English nation of so wicked a prince.

HENRY the 1st. Surnamed Beau-Clerc.

As William Rufus left no issue, his brother Henry by the same mother succeeded him, and was crowned King by Maurice, Bishop of London, on the 5th of August, 1100.

He was married first to Maud, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, and afterwards to Adeliza, daughter to Geoffrey, Earl of Louvain, but had no issue.

His death was occasioned by eating too many lampreys, for they threw him into a fever, of which he died, in the castle of Lyon, in Brai near Roan, on the 1st day of Dec. 1135, after a reign of 35 years, and was buried in the Abbey of Reading, in Berkshire.

This Prince was very handsome, sober, brave, and of great capacity; he had likewise a great love for learning, and thence acquired the name of Beau-Clerc, yet these good qualities were sullied by cruelty, implacability, avarice and uncleanness.

HOUSE of BLOIS.

After Henry's decease, Stephen, son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, and of Stephen, Earl of Blois, was crowned at Westminster, on the 26th of Decem. 1135.

He died on the 25th of October, 1154, in the 19th year of his reign, and the 50th of his age, and was buried in the Abbey of Feverham, in Kent.

His merit consisted in the greatness of his courage and elevated genius, and soundness of his judgment; he was

very well skilled in military matters, having had great experience and wonderful patience, whilst clemency and munificence were the least of his virtues; these qualities were heightened by the stature and majesty of his person, all of which rendered him one of the most amiable princes of his time.

HENRY the II^d.

Henry the 2^d, surnamed Plantagenet, and Duke of Normandy, succeeded Stephen; he was the eldest son of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, Touraine and Maine, and of the Empress Maud, sole heiress to Henry the 1st. Duke of Normandy.

He was born at Manus on the 4th of March, 1133, was adopted by King Stephen on the 6th of November, 1153, and crowned King of England on the 19th of Decem. 1154.

This Prince possessed many good qualities, for he was just, brave, generous, magnificent, clement, and prudent, though his ambition and lust were insatiable, and his anger at times exceedingly violent.

On his death-bed he caused himself to be carried to the church of Chinon, and, being laid before the altar, soon expired, after which his corpse was carried to Fontevraud, as he had ordered, and there interred. He died on the 6th day of July, 1189, in the 56th year of his age, after a reign of 34 years 8 months and 11 days.

RICHARD the 1st. Surnamed Lion's Heart.

After the death of Henry the 2^d. his second son Richard succeeded him, his Mother's name was Eleanor of Aquitain, Dutchess of Guienne and Gascony, &c. The exceeding bravery of this Prince acquired him the name of Coeur de Lion, or Lion's Heart, but for any other virtue it is quite needless to feel for it in him. His person was well shaped, his eyes blue, but full of fire, and his hair of a sandy colour.

His death was occasioned by a wound that he received by an arrow at the siege of Chaluz in Limousin, of which he died on the 6th of April, 1199, in the 43^d year of his age, and 10th year of his reign, and was buried at Fontevraud.

JOHN, Surnamed Sans-Terre or Lack-Land.

John came to the Crown by virtue of the last will of Richard. After having gone through many troubles, vexations and disappointments during his reign, chiefly owing to his vice and ambition, he died at Newark, on the 19th of October, 1216, through grief for having lost his baggage, which was very rich, for this threw him into a fever that indeed was augmented by eating too many peaches.

This Prince had wit, but it was of the vicious kind, was restless, hot headed, and impetuous, but had no resolution except in his first transports, for these being over he was soft, indolent, fearful and wavering; he was also cruel, voluptuous, and covetous, and had no honor, conscience, religion, or regard to futurity; he died in the 51st year of his age, and the 18th of his reign.

HENRY the IIIrd.

This Prince succeeded his Father, in the 10th year of his age; he was born October the 1st, 1207, crowned at Gloucester, October 28, 1216, and died at London on the 16th of November 1272, aged 66 years, of which he had reigned 56 years and 20 days.

He was a Prince of very mean parts, and naturally inconsistent and capricious; he loved money to excess, yet he squandered it away so idly, that the prodigious sums he levied on his subjects did not make him at all the richer. As to his courage nothing can be said, because he never gave any sensible tokens of it, but he may be justly applauded for his continence and his aversion to whatever tended to cruelty. To conclude his character, his weakness in suffering himself to be governed by haughty self interested counsellors, and the arbitrary maxims instilled into him from his very infancy, were the real causes of the commotions which disturbed his government.

EDWARD the 1st. Surnamed Longshanks.

After the death of Henry the 3d, Edward his eldest Son, by Eleanor of Provence, succeeded him, and was crowned on the 19th of August, 1274, and historians say, that on the coronation day five hundred horses were let loose about the fields, with permission for any person to keep as many of them as he could catch.

This Prince was very tall and extremely well shaped, except that his legs were a little too long, and on this account he was surnamed Longshanks. He was an excellent King, a good Father, and a brave Captain, and a formidable enemy; he was also chaste, just, prudent and moderate, and on his death-bed exhorted his son to continue the war with Scotland, adding, let my bones be carried before you to battle, for sure I am that the rebels will never dare to stand the fight of them.

He died at Brough on the Sands, a small town in Cumberland, on the 7th of July, 1307, after a reign of 34 years 7 months and 20 days; his body was taken to Westminster, where it was inclosed in wax, and deposited near that of the King his father.

EDWARD the IIId.

After the death of Edward the 1st, Prince Edward, the only son that survived him, of course succeeded; he began his reign in 1307, and was one of the handsomest and best shaped men of his time, and had likewise so majestic an air that it was almost impossible to look at him without conceiving an esteem for him. The qualities of his mind, however, did not correspond with the beauties of his person, for he was neither a warrior nor a politician, neither zealous for his country's good, nor passionate of glory, neither endued with a capacity to contrive difficult matters, nor possessed of resolution sufficient to go through with them, and to these circumstances were owing all the misfortunes of his reign; this monarch was at length deposed, and his Son proclaimed King in his stead. At first he was imprisoned in Kenilworth castle, but afterwards was removed, where Sir Thomas Gurney and Sir John Maltravers put him to a cruel death, by causing a red hot iron to be thrust up his fundament, so that he expired in agonizing torments, in October, 1327, after a reign of 20 years.

EDWARD the IIIId.

Edward the 3d, eldest Son to the deceased King, by Isabella of France, succeeded his father at the age of 14, and in the year 1327.

Historians say, that the bare aspect of this Prince drew respect and veneration. He was gentle and beneficent to per-

sons of virtue, but to the vicious inexorable; a friend to the poor, the widow and the orphan, and indeed to the unfortunate in general; his greatest delight being to sooth the misfortunes of mankind, his valour was well known to the world, but it never puffed him up; his subjects were also very dear to him, and the uninterrupted harmony that subsisted between him and his queen augmented his felicity; in short he might have been looked upon as a perfect prince had not his ambition prompted him to break, in an illaudable manner, the peace which he had concluded with the Scots.

He died on the 21st day of June, 1377, in the 65th year of his age, and the 51st of his reign.

RICHARD the IIId.

This Prince, who was grandson to the deceased King, was born at Bourdeaux, on the 6th day of January, 1366, and made Prince of Wales in 1377, and 24 days after Edward's death was crowned at Westminster, in the 11th year of his age.

He was son to Edward the Black Prince, so called on account of his wearing black armour, who was the first created Prince of Wales.

This unfortunate Prince being of a lavish and profuse disposition, caused his subjects to revolt, and to take up arms against him, so that on his return from Ireland, he was seized and imprisoned in Flint Castle, near Chester, but some time after was sent to Pontefract Castle, in Yorkshire, where Sir Pyers Exton, with eight other men, was sent to destroy him; the king, however, resolved to sell his life as dear as possible, and killed four of the assassins before he fell himself, which happened by the hands of Exton; thus died this unhappy Prince, at 33 years of age.

He was, as historians relate, the handsomest monarch in the world, kind and magnificent, but soft, timid, possessed of little genius, and too great a slave to his favourites.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

HENRY the IVth. Surnamed Bollingbroke.

This Prince, who swayed the scepter after the deposing of Richard the 2d, began his reign on the 29th of September, 1399, he was Son to John Gaunt, 3d Son of Edward the 3d.

His chief character was an extreme desire of reigning, and he came to the throne by a method that was universally disapproved, having caused King Richard to be murdered, which will be an eternal blot on his memory.

He performed very few actions which merit any encomium, and his reign was a continued series of revolutions; it is said that he died of a leprosy, on the 20th of March, 1413, being the 14th year of his reign, and the 46th of his age, but some writers say he died of an apoplexy.

HENRY the Vth. Surnamed Monmouth.

Henry the 5th, eldest Son to Henry the 4th, by Mary le Bohun, daughter of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, was born at Monmouth, and made Prince of Wales in 1399, and began his reign in 1413.

He was well shaped, a warlike and experienced soldier, a great politician, and a man of such extensive genius in forming his schemes that they never failed to succeed.

As he was a great friend to justice he obeyed its dictates, and made others do the same; he was devout without ostentation, and a great protector of the church and clergy, but a little too ambitious, not very liberal and inclined to cruelty, and in his father's time he led a dissolute life.

He died of a bloody flux, at Vincennes, on the 31st of August, 1422, in the 34th year of his age, after a triumphant reign of 9 years and 5 months, leaving only one Son brought him by Catherine his Queen.

HENRY the VIth. Surnamed of Windsor.

This Prince was only 9 months old when he ascended the throne, and was born at Windsor, December the 6th, 1421.

He was a just, chaste, temperate, and pious Prince, and resigned himself wholly to the dispensations of Providence; he bore with uncommon patience all the unfortunate accidents of life: his only defect was a sort of weakness of mind, which rendered him incapable of governing his kingdom without the assistance of others.

He was dethroned in the year 1461, but recovered his crown in 1471, in 1472 he was dethroned again, and then lost his life.

After his second misfortune of being dethroned, King Henry, the Queen Consort, and the Prince of Wales his

son, fled to Scotland, and were respectfully received in that kingdom; the year following, however, Henry returned to England, with the hopes of concealing himself there, not daring to reside entirely in Scotland, from an apprehension that the Scots would deliver him up, but unfortunately he was discovered and seized, carried to London, and sent to the Tower, where Edward, for his own safety, sacrificed him in the 51st year of his age.

HOUSE of YORK.

Edward the 4th, son to Richard Duke of York, was crowned June 29th, 1472, after the second dethronement of King Henry; and notwithstanding that he was of a surprising active, vigilant, and warlike disposition, he was no sooner invested with regal dignity than he devoted himself intirely to his pleasures.

He was one of the handsomest men in Europe, Philip de Comines pretends that he died through grief, because Louis the 11th preferred the alliance of the House of Austria to that of his family, but it is not probable; some have accused his brother the Duke of Gloucester of poisoning him, but the most likely circumstance is that of his indulging himself too much at a banquet, occasioned his death, for it threw him into a violent fever, of which he died, April the 9th, 1483, in the 42d year of his age, and the 23d of his reign.

EDWARD the Vth.

This unfortunate Prince was but 12 years of age when he began to reign, and he reigned only 2 months and 12 days, himself and his brother, the Duke of York, being both murdered by the Protector, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, their uncle, who afterwards usurped the crown.

They were lodged in the Tower, where it was customary for the Kings of England to reside before their coronation, and the Protector, upon the refusal made by Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower, to be an accomplice in so barbarous a scene of villany, gave the government of it for one night only to Sir James Tyrrel, who employed one Miles Forest and John Deighton to enter, in the depth of the night, the chamber where the two Princes lay, and to stifle them; these shocking circumstances were told by Tyrrel, who was afterwards executed in the reign of Henry the 7th.

RICHARD the III^d.

This inhuman wretch was crowned King in 1483, his character may be well enough known from his abominable actions; he was little in stature, very ugly and crook-backed, cruel in his nature, and a great impostor, dissembler, and a great hypocrite; yet at the same time he was brave and sagacious, and caused justice to be administered to all his subjects without distinction, he was also well skilled in politics, and had a surprising command over himself in concealing his intentions.

He was killed on the 22^d of August, 1485, in the battle of Bosworth Field, which he fought against the Earl of Richmond, who was afterwards King of England.

His body, after it was found, was carried to Leicester, and exposed to public view for two days, then buried without any ceremony, but Henry the 7th sometime after caused a monument to be erected over his grave.

HENRY the VIIth.

After the death of King Richard, the Earl of Richmond, of the Lancaster line, was crowned King of England, and married the Heiress of the York family.

This was an able Prince, chaste, temperate, assiduous in exercises of piety, an enemy to all scandalous vices, and caused justice to be duly administered where his own private interest was not concerned; for he was insatiably covetous, yet he merited the esteem of all Europe.

He died on the 22^d of April, 1509, of a consumption, in the 52^d year of his age, and the 24th of his reign, and he was interred in Westminster Abbey, in that magnificent chapel which he had erected, called Henry the 7th's chapel.

HENRY the VIIIth.

Henry the 8th succeeded his Father, Henry the 7th, and began his reign April 22^d, 1509, being in the 18th year of his age.

He was a comely Prince, but grew too corpulent in the latter part of his life; he was well skilled in all bodily exercises, brave without ostentation, endued with a frank and candid disposition, and liberal to excess; he loved study and made

a great progress in divinity, philosophy, and the sciences, and was a perfect master of music; but on the other hand he was inclined to cruelty, and withal very presumptuous, haughty and lascivious.

He died of a complication of humours, falling upon an old sore in his leg, on the 28th. of January, 1547, in the 56th year of his age, and the 38th of his reign; he left behind him two daughters and one son, viz. Mary, by Catharine of Aragon, Elizabeth, by Anna Boleyn, and Edward, by Lady Jane Seymour.

EDWARD the VIth.

This Prince began his reign in 1547, and though only ten years old was well skilled in the Latin and French languages, and had also some knowledge of the Greek, Spanish and Italian.

He was a great promoter of trade and learning, and an encourager of the reformation. He confirmed the grant of the King his Father to the City of London for Christ's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, and founded himself those of Bridewell and St. Thomas, besides several schools; but a consumption carried him off on the 6th of July, 1553, in the 16th year of his age, and the 7th of his reign.

MARY.

This Princess came to the throne after the death of King Edward her brother, and after her coronation was espoused to Phillip the 2d, King of Spain, but had no issue by him; she was extremely bigotted to the Romish religion, and would undoubtedly have firmly re-established it had she lived much longer.

Her natural disposition was cruel and revengeful, and we meet with only one good action during her reign, viz. her rejecting the proposal offered by the Spanish ambassador of making herself absolute.

She died of a dropsy on the 17th of November, 1558, in the 43d year of her age, and the 6th of her reign.

ELIZABETH.

After the decease of Queen Mary, the Princess Elizabeth, her Sister, ascended the throne, in the 25th year of her age,

1558; she was tolerably handsome, and had a majestic air; but the circumstances which endeared her most to the common people was a certain affability that was indeed natural to her, and won her the affection of her subjects.

She was mistress of a great deal of wit, as well as a solid judgment joined to great economy, was learned and spoke several languages, was also a great politician, and never disclosed any of her secrets even to her favourites or chief ministers, who always paid an implicit obedience to her dictates, but the circumstances which above all others ought to procure her esteem is her making the English enjoy a felicity unknown to their ancestors.

She was never married, her policy making her entertain an aversion to the marriage state.

She died March the 24th, 1603, in the 70th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign.

HOUSE of STUART.

James the 1st, the 6th King of Scotland, and son of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, succeeded Queen Elizabeth. He was born at Edinburgh Castle, and baptized according to the rites of the Church of Rome, June the 19th, 1566, but was afterwards educated in the protestant religion.

He was a learned Prince, but made not a proper use of his knowledge, and was naturally as pacific as Queen Elizabeth had been magnanimous.

A little before his coronation a conspiracy was discovered, intended to raise to the Throne Arabella Stuart, his Cousin German, and some of the conspirators were executed; the famous Sir Walter Raleigh was accused of being concerned in it, and after a confinement of twelve years in the tower was beheaded, October the 29th, 1618.

The King died of a Tertian Ague, at his Palace at Theobalds, after an illness of three Weeks, March the 27th, 1625, in the 59th year of his age, and 23d of his reign over Great Britain, and 58th of his reign over Scotland.

CHARLES the 1st.

This Prince, son to King James, by Anne the daughter of Frederick, second King of Denmark, succeeded; he was born in Scotland, November the 19th, 1600, had Presbyterian baptism, and was crowned King February 2d, 1625-6.

Some writers say that he was religious, chaste, sober, affable, and courteous, that he was also possessed of great penetration and solid judgment, and an excellent man; on the other hand it is said, that he was too fond of prerogative, and so weak as to let himself be governed by wife and favourites, and that by their persuasions he executed several things which first caused the Parliament and his subjects to murmur, and afterwards openly to oppose him, which in the end proved fatal to him, for he was brought to the bar as a common criminal, and sentenced to be beheaded, which sentence was put in force January the 30th, 1649, three days after it had been passed upon him. He suffered death with great constancy, and without discovering the least signs of weakness or surprise, and his body, after it had been exposed to public view for several days in one of the apartments at Whitehall, was carried to Windsor and interred in St. George's Chapel.

The following Lines are the TWELVE-GOLDEN RULES found in his Study.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Urge no Healths. | 7. Maintain no Ill Opinions. |
| 2. Prophane no Divine Ordinances. | 8. Keep no bad Company. |
| 3. Touch no State Matters. | 9. Encourage no Vice. |
| 4. Reveal no Secrets. | 10. Make no long Meals. |
| 5. Pick no Quarrels. | 11. Repeat no Grievances. |
| 6. Make no Comparisons. | 12. Lay no Wagers. |

From the death of this King until the year 1660, there was an interregnum, and England was governed by the Parliament, which was composed of 144 persons, known by the name of Barebones Parliament, Oliver Cromwell being at the head; but they resigning the administration of affairs, Oliver caused himself to be proclaimed Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland; after having established his authority supreme, and after refusing the crown which the forementioned Parliament had offered him, he died of a Tertian Ague, September the 3d, 1658.

It is allowed by all that he was a renowned warrior, a great politician, and a terror to France, Spain, and the United Provinces.

After his death his son Richard was proclaimed Protector, but he did not long preserve this title, for in the year 1660, Charles, son to the deceased King was restored to the crown.

CHARLES the II^d.

This Prince was crowned April the 23^d, 1661, being St. George's day. He was liberal even to prodigality, extremely affable, and so easy in conversation that he seemed desirous of doing good to all; to this were added a sprightly wit, and a wonderful conception, and he understood the interests of his kingdom better than any of his ministers; but on the other hand he was too great a lover of ease, and was justly blamed for having too great a fondness for the fair sex, and sacrificing the welfare of the nation for French money.

He died February the 6th, 1684-5, aged 54 years, after having reigned near 24 years since his restoration, and tho' he openly professed the protestant religion, he nevertheless died according to some authors a papist.

JAMES the II^d.

King Charles leaving no legitimate issue by Catherine his Queen, daughter to Don John the 4th, King of Portugal, his brother, James, Duke of York, was proclaimed King. He was born at St. James's, October the 14th, 1633, and was crowned April the 23^d, 1685.

Historians who have written impartially, say, that he was a kind father, a tender husband, and a good master, and would have been a good King had not he been misled by the priests and wicked ministers about him. He shewed great bravery on several occasions when Duke of York, but his best friends confess that he was a weak Prince, and had more piety than resolution when King of England; in a word, we may venture to say that the religion he professed was the source of his misfortunes, and the chief cause of his dethronement.

He died at St. Germain's, in France, September the 6th, 1701, in the 68th year of his age.

WILLIAM the III^d. and MARY the II^d.

After King James abdicated the Crown, William Nassau, Prince of Orange, and his Consort, Mary, daughter to King James, were proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain, on the 13th of February, 1688-9, to the inexpressible joy of

the judicious and unbigoted part of the Kingdom, and were crowned at Westminster with great magnificence on the 11th of April following; on December the 28th, 1694. Queen Mary died of the small pox.

She had an air of grandeur without the least pride or affectation, and a great sweetness of temper accompanied with dignity, and she entertained a sincere affection for the King her husband, which he as kindly returned; an uncommon degree of goodness adorned her soul, and her piety was solid and real, in particular she paid an entire submission to the divine will, of which she gave convincing proofs in her expiring moments, as indeed she had before done in the whole course of her life.

The King died at Kensington Palace on the 8th of March, 1701-2, in the 52d year of his age, and in the 14th of his reign.

He was of a middle stature, but a little round shouldered, had an oval face, a light brown complexion, a roman nose, and eyes lively and piercing, but he never looked so well as when he was on horseback, as though nature had formed him to command in the field; but the defects of his body were amply compensated by the perfections of his mind, for he was endued with a quick, ready, attentive and penetrating genius, and had a sound judgment, an admirable forecast, a strong memory, and a calm and intrepid courage; war was his greatest delight, hunting and shooting his usual diversions, in a word he was one of the greatest men of the age; he had declared himself on all occasions an enemy to tyranny and oppression, and after having preserved his own country, was the deliverer of England, and the defender of the liberties of Europe against France.

ANNE.

This Princess, after the death of King William and Queen Mary her sister, they leaving no issue, was proclaimed and crowned Queen of England, &c. and on the 21st of May, 1701-2, she declared his Royal Highness George, Prince of Denmark, her Royal Consort, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland.

This Queen, instead of calming all Europe by changing her ministers, involved herself in numberless domestic troubles, for the four last years of her reign, which brought her to

the grave, for being seized with a kind of lethargy she expired on the 1st of August, 1714, and on the same day the Elector of Hanover was proclaimed King.

She was charitable, virtuous, and a model of piety, and as a sovereign easy, kind, and generous; she was therefore exceedingly regretted by her subjects, who had loved her with a filial affection during the whole course of her prosperous reign. She left no children though she had borne six, two sons and four daughters.

HOUSE of HANOVER.

George the 1st. was the eldest son of Ernest Augustus, first Duke and Elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh by the Princess Sophia, daughter to Frederick the 5th, Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, and the Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter to King James the 1st.

He was born on the 28th of May, 1660, succeeded his father in the Electorate in 1698, and was at Hanover at the death of the Queen, and proclaimed King of England, &c. on the same day.

He embarked for England with the Prince Royal his son, on the 16th of September, 1714, landed at Greenwich on the 18th, and on the 20th made a magnificent entry into London, being attended by above 200 coaches, belonging to the Nobility, &c. the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London attended in their formalities.

His Majesty in his last visit to Hanover, was taken ill on the Road between Denden and Linden, which illness proceeded from having eaten part of a melon, which he did not well digest; when he arrived at Linden he was let blood, and being anxious of reaching his own dominions, afterwards travelled on, though he was importuned to the contrary; being much indisposed, and seized as he rode in his coach with a lethargic disorder, he reclined his head on a gentleman who had the honour to be with him, saying at the same time in French, "C'est soit de moi" that is "I am gone, or it is over with me;" however about ten that night he arrived at his brother's the Duke of York, at Osnaburgh, where, having been again let blood, he expired about ten next morning, June 11, 1727, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign.

GEORGE the II^d.

On the 14th of June an express arrived with the news of his father's death, and on the next day he was proclaimed at the usual places in London and Westminster.

He was born October 30th, 1683, and on the 11th of October, 1727, together with Queen Caroline, was solemnly crowned; the Queen died on the 20th of November, 1737, to the grief of the whole nation.

His Majesty had the hearts of all the true friends of the constitution and their country, and during his whole reign endeavoured to promote the trade and happiness of his people; in the year 1745, a rebellion broke out in Scotland, fomented by France, which made the Jacobites, and the pretended Stuart, raise his dupes and tools, but in the following year the Pretender's forces and all his hopes were defeated by his Majesty's gallant and beloved son William, Duke of Cumberland.

The close of his reign was distinguished with most glorious events for this kingdom in the overthrow of its natural foreign enemies in every part of the world, and in the most salutary harmony that prevailed at home amongst all ranks of people, but in the midst of this public happiness, on the 25th of October, 1760, a rupture took place in the right ventricle of his Majesty's heart, which occasioned his sudden death. Thus he expired in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign, leaving the crown to his Grandson, our present Gracious Sovereign George the III^d.



The CHURCH CATECHISM.

QUESTION. **W**HAT is your Name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this Name?

A. My Godfathers and Godmothers in my Baptism; wherein I was made a Member of Christ, the Child of God, and an Inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Q. What did your Godfathers and Godmothers then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three Things in my Name. First, That I should renounce the Devil and all his Works, the Pumps and Vanities of this wicked World, and all the sinful Lusts of the Flesh. Secondly, That I should believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith. And Thirdly, That I should keep God's holy Will and Commandments, and walk in the same all the Days of my Life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help so I will. And I heartily thank our Heavenly Father that he hath called me to this state of Salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his Grace, that I may continue the same unto my Life's End.

Q. Rehearse the Articles of thy Belief?

A. I Believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; he descended into hell; the third Day he rose again from the Dead; he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right Hand of God the Father Almighty: From thence he shall come to judge the Quick and the Dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic Church; the Communion of Saints; the Forgiveness of Sins; the Resurrection of the Body; and the Life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy Belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the World; secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all Mankind; thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me, and all the elect People of God.

Q. You said that your Godfathers and Godmothers did promise for you that you should keep God's Commandments. Tell me how many there be?

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth Chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the House of Bondage.

I. Thou shalt have none other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven Image, nor the likeness of any Thing that is in Heaven above, or in the Earth beneath, or in the Water under the Earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me, and shew Mercy unto Thousands, in them that love me, and keep my Commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain. For the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day: Six Days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do: But the seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of Work, thou, and thy Son, and thy Daughter, thy Man-servant, and thy Maid servant, thy Cattle, and the Stranger that is within thy Gates; for in six Days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh Day. Wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh Day and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that thy Days may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no Murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not Steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false Witness against thy Neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's House, thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Wife, nor his Servant, nor his Maid, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor any Thing that is his.

Lord have Mercy upon us, and write all these thy Laws in our Hearts we beseech thee.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these Commandments?

A. I learn two Things: My duty towards God and my Duty towards my Neighbour.

Q. What is your Duty towards God?

A. My Duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, and to love him, with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength; to worship him; to give him Thanks; to put my whole Trust in him; to call upon him; to honor his Holy Name, and his Word, and to serve him truly all the Days of my Life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy Neighbour?

A. My Duty towards my Neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do unto all Men as I would they should do unto me. To love, honour, and succour my Father and Mother. To honor and obey the King, and all that are put in Authority under him. To submit myself to all my Governors, Teachers, spiritual Pastors and Masters. To order myself lowly and reverently to all my Betters. To hurt nobody by Word or Deed. To be true and just in all my Dealings. To bear no Malice or Hatred in my Heart. To keep my Hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering. To keep my Body in Temperance, Soberness and Chastity; not to covet nor desire other Men's Goods, but to learn and labour truly to get my own Living, and to do my Duty in that state of Life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Q. Let me hear you repeat the Lord's Prayer?

A. OUR Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this Day our daily Bread. And forgive us our Trepasses as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into Temptation. But deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of God in this Prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all Goodness, to send his Grace unto me and to all people, that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him as we ought to do. And I pray unto God that he will send us all Things that be needful both for our souls and Bodies.— And that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our Sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us from all Dangers ghostly and bodily: And that he will keep us from all Sin and Wickedness, and from our ghostly Enemy, and from everlasting Death. And thus I trust he will do of his Mercy and Goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Q. How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to Salvation: that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by the Word Sacrament?

A. I mean an outward and visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a Means whereby we receive the same, and as a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many Parts are there in a Sacrament?

A. Two; the outer visible Sign, and the inward spiritual Grace.

Q. What is the outward visible Sign or Form of Baptism?

A. Water, wherein the Person is baptized, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual Grace?

A. A Death unto Sin, a new Birth unto Righteousness; for being by Nature born in Sin, and the Children of Wrath, we are hereby made the Children of Grace.

Q. What is required of Persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake Sin; and Faith, whereby they stedfastly believe the Promises of God made to them in the Sacrament.

Q. Why then are Infants baptized, when, by Reason of their tender Age, they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their Sureties, which Promise when they come to Age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained.

A. For the continual Remembrance of the Sacrifice of the Death of Christ, and the Benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward Part or Sign of the Lord's Supper?

A. Bread and Wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward Part or Thing signified?

A. The Body and Blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the Faithful in the Lord's Supper.

Q. What is the Benefit whereof we are Partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our Souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our Bodies are by the Bread and Wine.

Q. What is required of them that come to the Lord's Supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former Sins, stedfastly purposing to lead a new Life: have a lively Faith in God's mercy through Christ; with a thankful remembrance of his Death; and be in Charity with all Men.

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